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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yauwatt...Dep.	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	7.29
Taipei...Dep.	9.10	9.44	11.04	12.24	1.44	5.04	7.34
Taipei Market...Dep.	9.20	9.54	11.14	12.34	1.54	5.14	7.44
Fanning...Dep.	9.30	10.04	11.24	12.44	2.04	5.24	7.54
Shungahui...Dep.	9.40	10.14	11.34	12.54	2.14	5.34	8.04
Shumchun...Arr.	7.40	10.18	11.38	12.58	2.18	5.38	8.08

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun...Dep.	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Shungahui...Dep.	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	7.19
Fanning...Dep.	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	7.29
Taipei Market...Dep.	9.10	9.44	11.04	12.24	1.44	5.04	7.34
Taipei...Dep.	9.20	9.54	11.14	12.34	1.54	5.14	7.44
Shatin...Dep.	9.30	10.04	11.24	12.44	2.04	5.24	7.54
Yauwatt...Dep.	9.40	10.14	11.34	12.54	2.14	5.34	8.04
Kowloon...Arr.	7.40	10.18	11.38	12.58	2.18	5.38	8.08

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yauwatt...Dep.	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	7.29
Taipei...Dep.	9.10	9.44	11.04	12.24	1.44	5.04	7.34
Taipei Market...Dep.	9.20	9.54	11.14	12.34	1.54	5.14	7.44
Fanning...Dep.	9.30	10.04	11.24	12.44	2.04	5.24	7.54
Shungahui...Dep.	9.40	10.14	11.34	12.54	2.14	5.34	8.04
Shumchun...Arr.	7.40	10.18	11.38	12.58	2.18	5.38	8.08

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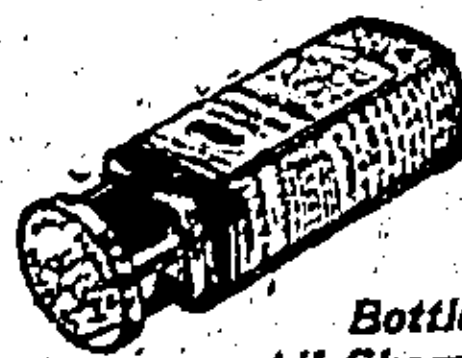
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THE BRITISH AIR FORCE.

NOT ENOUGH FLYING.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE URGED.

When the debate on the Air Estimates for the year took place in the House of Commons last month there were constant demands from all parts of the House for the co-ordination of the three defence forces—Navy, Army, and Air Force—under one Ministry of Defence. Members are evidently dissatisfied with the dismissal of this plan by the Prime Minister and consider that very considerable economies could be secured by its adoption.

It was made clear also that Conservatives, as well as Opposition members, are critical of the present administration of the Air Ministry, which employs 50 men on the ground to keep one machine in the air.

Commander Burney (C. Uxbridge) said that a change of system was needed and could only be brought about by the mobilisation of public opinion behind the demand.

Major Attlee (Soc., Limehouse), who opened the debate with the usual Socialist plea for disarmament, suggested that civil aviation generally should be no longer organised on national bases but should be placed under the control of the League of Nations.

Other members displayed anxiety about the future of civil aviation. Major Hills (C. Ripon) pointed out that on the most frequented air route in Europe—that between London and Paris—no aeroplane could yet pay its way, and Sir H. Brittain (C. Acton) suggested the appointment of a committee to enquire into the development of civil aviation throughout the Empire generally. Another suggestion of his was the establishment of a seaplane service between Southampton and certain French seaside resorts.

Among members who expressed themselves in favour of the creation of a single Ministry of Defence were Capt. Garro-Jones (Lib., Hackney), who estimated that £8,000,000 a year could be saved by co-operation in supply, recruiting, medical and research services now carried out by the existing three defence Departments, and Cdr. Burney, who pointed out that a saving could be made in the salaries of two Ministers and five Under-Secretaries.

1,377 AIR FORCE DOCTORS.

Mr. Basil Peto (C., Barnstable), who wanted to do away with a separate Air Ministry and Transport Ministry, said that the estimates of the Air Ministry provide for a medical staff of 1,377, which works out at one for every 26 of the whole personnel of the Air Force.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, in a general reply, said he was authorised by the Prime Minister to state that the Government would make arrangements for a special debate on the subject of a single Defence Ministry, when Mr. Baldwin would put his views on the matter before the House and members would also have an opportunity of saying what they thought.

Cdr. Burney asked whether the Government would be ready to abide by the result of that debate, but Sir S. Hoare said that to give such an assurance would be going farther than he was able at present. He claimed that, as far as possible, the Royal Air Force was being avoided. Thus the Royal Army Service Corps bought clothing for the Royal Air Force and the Admiralty bought its torpedoes.

Hospitals were not established separately for the Royal Air Force except in places where no Army or Navy hospitals existed. Similarly with chaplains. "We do not want to set up a big force of Air Force chaplains," said the Minister amid laughter. There were only 27 Royal Air Force chaplains.

He begged that criticism of the establishment of an independent Air Force—"a hardy annual"—should "cease" and announced for the first time that the Colwyn Economy Committee had rejected the proposal to distribute the work of the Air Ministry between the Admiralty and War Office on the ground both of economy and efficiency.

The Air Force now has 727 parachutes, and in a very short time no airman will go into the air without one.

"Without subsidies," said the Air Minister, "civil aviation would come to an end in every country," but he hoped that it would be self-supporting after a number of years.

In spite of the Minister's plea, members urged the need for a single Ministry of Defence, and Viscount Sandon (C. Shrewsbury) seemed to voice the general opinion when he said that good would come from the debate if it succeeded in conveying to the Prime Minister that there was a very strong feeling in the House for a Ministry of Defence, and that members desired to see it formally established.

This brought the Prime Minister to his feet. He promised that the debate on the subject should take place as early as possible, and suggested that it should be arranged in the course of the debate on the expenses of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Air Ministry estimates were subsequently agreed to without a division.

THE DERBY.

A VERY OPEN RACE LIKELY.

We can reasonably regard the coming Derby as one of the most open of recent years, says a Turf expert in one of the Home papers. Nominally the winter favourites are Coronach and Lex, but there has been next to no betting on the race.

The truth is that the best of last season's two-year-olds were rather a disappointing lot, and we must be prepared to see the form turned topsy-turvy in the coming season. The surviving entries for the Derby reveal a number of culs of distinct possibilities. For instance, Harpagon may train on into a really smart three-year-old. We saw this son of Pommern but once, and then he stylishly did all that his trainer expected him to do. Jack Jarvis came in for congratulations last week on winning the Waterloo Cup with Jovial Judge. What a double for him if he wins the Derby with Harpagon! So far as public form goes, the best of the Manton contingent is Swift and Sure, but several of Alec Taylor's two-year-olds were very backward, and one of the most promising of them, Duke of Buckingham, a Buchanan colt, belonging to Mr. W. M. Cazalet, never ran at all.

"Shall we have a French menace in the Derby this time? We may be sure that Mr. A. K. Macomber, third with The Sirdar last season, will not deny himself the pleasure of endeavouring again to carry off our greatest prize. Even after the declaration of minor forfeit he is left with no fewer than thirteen colts in the race. Perhaps the most likely of them is Masked Ruler, an own brother to the latest Cambridgeshire winner. His form, however, comes out hardly as well as that of another French Derby entrant, M. Marcel Roussac's Banstar, a son of Sunstar. He was thought the best colt of his age in France last season. Robert Denman, his trainer, has made many attempts to win the Epsom Derby. Once again he finds himself with a reasonable chance of securing the prize.

It is true that Banstar, even on his best form, is not a smasher. But with the possible exception of Coronach, for given his Middle Park failure, can that claim be made for any of the English cracks? If we have a real champion among the thoroughbreds of 1923, he has yet to present himself. Possibly we have one in Gay Lothario, who, like Harpagon, ran but once, and won convincingly enough. It can at least be said of Lord Glanely's colt that he is bred well enough. A son of Gay Crusader and Love in Idleness lacks for nothing in the way of fine pedigree. The colt in question may always be handicapped in the matter of size, but this could have been remarked about Manna a year ago. It is not easy to remember a winter in which the Derby situation was more open, and nobody in his right senses is likely to accept the odds which are being offered about the so-called favourites.

AIMING AT SMALLER FIELDS.

The same writer remarks:—"Under the revised conditions of the Derby, owners may strike out their entries by the last Tuesday in March with a forfeit of £25. There is a further forfeit stage of £50 eight days before the date of the race, after which the full liability of £100 is incurred. These financial conditions are in force this year for the first time in the history of the race. Hitherto it has been possible to run a colt in the Derby for £50. In instituting the change the Jockey Club hope in the first place that it will increase the value of the stake, and secondly that it will reduce the number of starters, it being considered undesirable that the Derby should have huge fields. For two seasons past there have been twenty-seven runners for the race, and it will be interesting to observe how far the new conditions will curtail the number of competitors.

A NOVEL GOLF PROBLEM.

A writer in a Home paper says:—"Here is a problem on which the St. Andrew's authorities would pronounce no judgment. A player hit his ball into a grass pot bunker, the bottom of which was very soft owing to recent rain. He took his niblick and played his shot, with the result that he removed a large lump of soft turf. This remained on his club and the ball remained embedded in the lump of turf. So the player was left, after completing his stroke, with a large divot, containing his ball, firmly adhering to the face of his club. What was he to do? The R. and A. Rules Committee could not say.

"CHEERFUL" NEWS.

SHAKESPEARE THEATRE FIRE.

Fire practically destroyed the famous Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon last month.

Fire brigades, aided by the townspeople, saved the museum and picture gallery adjoining the theatre.

"I must congratulate Stratford-on-Avon on sending out such cheerful news," said Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, when he was told that fire had gutted the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

"It was one of those shockingly bad theatres erected in the 19th century," he added. "It will be a tremendous advantage if it is replaced by a proper and modern theatre. I would like to see several others burned too. Meantime, I suppose, they will be forced to play Shakespeare in tents. Why shouldn't they?"

THE LONGEST FINGER NAIL.

THREE FEET AND A HALF!

A writer on the custom in China of allowing finger nails to grow long as a sign of gentility says:—

An amazing example of the length to which some of these folks will go in the pursuit of this fine art, and to which finger nails will grow, is found in the person of an old Chinese, now living in an interior city of West China. This gentleman's perseverance has resulted in the development of a prodigy measuring three feet and six inches, which is by far the longest finger nail in the world!

It is estimated that he must have spent at least fifty years out of his seven-three in growing this nail, and at what expense of comfort and usefulness one can imagine! For, to possess such a gigantic finger nail necessarily entails all sorts of inconveniences whether eating, walking, dressing, or sleeping. For instance, he cannot go swimming and it is difficult to indulge in an ordinary tub bath. All athletics and sports have to be "cut out."

Even walking is a nuisance. The aged owner is also afraid to move about in a crowd, lest his beloved nail be broken. A special coat with detachable sleeves is a necessary part of his wardrobe and oh, my! what difficulty in eating with chopsticks! While sleeping, special arrangements have to be made in case he should turn over suddenly in the night and ruin his pride and joy.

From our practical occidental point of view and desire to "get out and do things" it is not easy to appreciate the worthwhileness of finger nail growing as a lifetime avocation. But perhaps this is but another instance where:—
"East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

Extract from a speech by the British Prime Minister on British Art:—"I hope, in spite of some evidence to the contrary, that we may pass through that curious snobbish submission to foreign names and tastes which has been rife in this country so long. Literature has always had so strong a place in this country that it never suffered in the same degree. But until recent times no singer was considered worth hearing unless he had an Italian name, and no musician worth hearing unless he had a German name, and even today no dance music is considered worth hearing unless it is by a mulatto."

Shave In Comfort With
Cuticura Shaving Stick

This delicately medicated antiseptic Shaving Stick produces a creamy lather without enabling ten-day-faces men to shave without any irritation, even twice daily. It leaves the skin smooth and fresh and makes shaving a pleasure. Cuticura Shaving Stick is an ideal after-shave powder.

Sole, Chalmers, Talcom sold throughout the world. British Patent. No. 1,000,000. Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Union Church—Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, April 11th—
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns: 80, 306, 788, 925 and 270.
P.S.A. Meeting in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Hymns: 54, 444, 328, 457 and 633.
Preacher: Morning and Evening—
Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Wednesday, April 14th, at 8.15 p.m.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Christian Association.
Friday, April 16th, at 8.30 p.m.—Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour.
Saturday Circle, April 17th, from 8 p.m. [88]
First Church of Christ, Scientist—
Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road
Tram Station.
Sunday Service at 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon; Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. [87]

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"THE NATION'S KEY MEN."

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Many members of the Mercantile Marine will doubtless be particularly interested in the little volume entitled "The Nation's Key Men" which has been written by Mr. William E. Coombs.

Mr. Coombs a few years ago was in this part of the world doing "a job of work" for which apparently he received a quite respectable remuneration. Reference is made to the fact in the preface where Mr. Coombs explains that in order to take up the duties upon which he is at present engaged it was necessary for him to sacrifice an appointment in China his income from which, in 1920, was equivalent to £1,400.

The explanation is deemed necessary because Mr. Coombs is now a joint Managing Director of the Navigators and General Insurance Company, Ltd., and he wishes to anticipate any criticism that his book has been written to advertise this Company or to bring personal gain to himself. Since the formation of his Company, he says, his income from it has never exceeded £200 a year and his hours of daily labour have never been less than fifteen. Although the Company has been phenomenally successful, no dividends have been paid in order that the resources might be conserved for the benefit of the Mercantile Marine officer.

Having made his personal position clear Mr. Coombs sets out to give us facts and figures and extracts from articles in order to show that the life of the Mercantile Marine officer is often a hard one and that his services are deserving of greater recognition than they now receive. In Mr. Coombs' opinion, however, the "Nation's Key Men" will not embrace Trade Unionism until the day when the British Medical Association and the Law Society apply for affiliation with the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Coombs' thumb-nail sketch of Mr. Lansbury is interesting. "My impression of Mr. Lansbury," he writes, "was that he must have started his political life as a John Bull, a John Bull with an intense desire to set the wrongs of the under-dog right. His kindly, spontaneous and disinterested efforts to relieve anxiety gave ample proof of his essentially human outlook. I think impatience and failure and inability to repair Rome in a day has led him to the political companionship of those who wish to destroy Rome without having the plans or materials for a new city ready. His associations with such people and the complexities thus arising have made him almost one of them, but I am convinced that, emphatic as Mr. Lansbury himself would probably be to deny it, underneath all the weakening liaison between himself and a crowd of men from whom he is in reality as the poles apart, is essentially a man who prefers a kipper to caviare and good English beer to vodka."

The Nation's Key Men.—By William E. Coombs, F.R.G.S., Master Mariner. Price 5/- net.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifty-eighth annual general meeting states:—

The profit and loss account for the year 1925 shows a loss of \$1,471,800.88. As there was a debit of \$32,153.38 brought forward from the previous account, the debit balance to be carried forward to the new account is \$1,503,954.26.

Consulting Committee:—The present Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, K.C., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. H. P. White, who offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors:—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, Incorporated Accountants.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1926.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SMALL DIVIDEND THIS YEAR.

At a meeting held yesterday morning in connection with the allocation of the yearly dividend on shares in the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., it was decided, subject to audit, to pay a dividend of 30 cents per share this year.

Last year a dividend of \$1.25 per share was paid.

KRUPP'S £750,000 DEFICIT.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen stated at the annual meeting of the Krupp Company that the loss for the past financial year was 15,293,772 marks (in round figures £750,000), which would be carried over. The chief loss of the company was in connection with the Germania ship-building works. Contracts for ships which had been made were carried out at a loss on account of the rise in the price of raw materials, increase in wages, and the cost of management.

Some of the items which contributed to the deficit in the balance-sheet may be noted: Taxes, £770,000; workmen's insurance, £390,000; and interest on loans, £210,000.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 9th, 1926.

Banking Bank	\$1,055 buy, 1,057/80 sell
Do. London	£135 nom.
Chartered Bank	£214 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£30 buy.
Do. C.	£214 buy.
P. & O. Bank	£30 buy.
East Asia Bank	£30 buy.
Canton Insurance	£25 buy.
China Underwriters	£1.95 buy.
North China Insurance	£1.45 nom.
Union Insurance	£2.5 buy, 2.51 sell
Yangtze Insurance	£40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£350 buy.
Do. C.	£350 buy.
H.K. O. & M. Steamboats	£34 buy.
Hongkong Tug	£38 buy.
Indo-China (Fr.)	£38 nom.
Do. (Bel.)	£40 nom.
Shell Transport	£7/- buy.
Star Ferry	£33 nom.
Waterboats	£15 nom.
Oriental Navigations	£250 nom.
China Sugars	£21 buy.
Malacca Sugars	£25 nom.
Bengalee	£14 nom.
Kailan Mining	£4/- buy.
Langkai (combined)	£24 buy.
Do. (single)	£12 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	£12 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£7 nom.
Reube	£35 buy.
Tromch Mines	£5/- sell.
Ural Caspian	£5/- nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£30 nom.
Hongkong	£165 buy.
New Engineering	£15 buy.
Shanghai Docks	£108 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£10.10 buy.
Hongkong Lands	£67 nom.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	£8 buy.
H.K. Territorials (op.)	£34 sel.
Humphreys Estates	£15 buy.
Prime's Buildings	£100 nom.
Rural Lands	£7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	£104 buy.
Oriental	£12 buy.
Do. (new)	£12 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£54 buy.
Do. (new)	£12 buy.
Amusements	£114 buy.
Osanton Loes	£74 nom.
Cement (combined)	£184 sel.
Do. (old)	£14 buy.
Do. (new)	£3 nom.
China Buses	£110 sel.
China Lights (combined)	£31 buy.
Do. (old)	£15 buy.
Do. (new)	£11 sel.
China Providents	£7 sel.
Constructions	£2 sel.
Dairy Farms	£20 nom.
Der A Wing (op.)	£10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	£64 nom.
Mac's Electric	£40 nom.
H.K. Developments	£5 sel.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	£30 sel.
Do. (old)	£10 sel.
Do. (new)	£5 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	£24 buy.
Lane Crawford	£12 nom.
Macintosh	£21 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	£17 buy.
Do. (new)	£74 buy.
Sincere	£11 nom.
Taxi	£4 sel.
United Asbestos	£20 nom.
Wacow (old)	£12 buy.
Wm. Powells	£10 nom.
Singapore Tractions	£8 sel.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Regev, April 8th.

To-day's exchange rates are as follows:

Paris	140
Brussels	127
Amsterdam	12.12
Berlin	20.43
Copenhagen	18.57
Vienna	24.43
Helsingfors	193
Lisbon	21
Buenos Aires	41
Shanghai	2/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 1/2
New York	4.58 1/2
Geneva	25.20
Milan	120.85
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.65
Prague	164
Madrid	21.39
Rio	61
Bombay	1/6 1/2
Hongkong	2/3 1/2
Silver (spot)	30.1/10
Silver (forward)	30 1/2

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

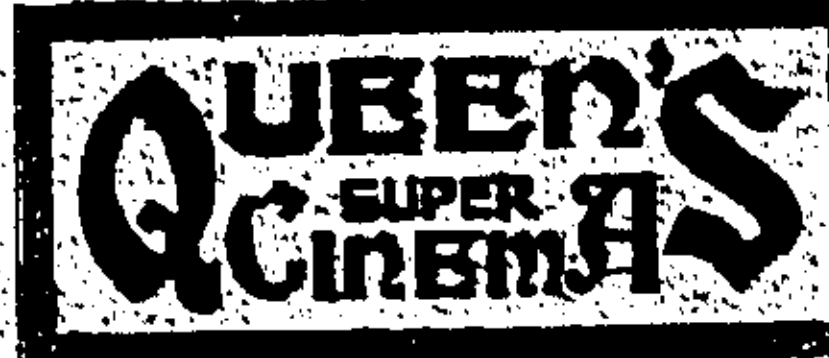
The current programme at the Queen's Theatre, which concludes to-day is one of variety and excellence. In addition to the humorous film starring Buster Keaton in "The Navigator," there is a Hal Roach comedy—"California or Bust," which is quite funny, and also the British news film. Not least on this interesting programme is a film showing every race at the Easter Monday Steeplechase Meeting under the auspices of the Fanning Hunt, and also shows the Committee and the presentation of cups. There is also a short, but very clever display by Rex Reams, the trick cyclist.

To-morrow there will be a complete change of programme at the Queen's Theatre, when the principal picture feature on the bill will be a fine screen production entitled "The Painted Flapper." There will also be a musical interlude at the 9.15 performance, such as the public has learned to look for on Sunday-evenings.

THE "STAR"

At the "Star" Theatre, Kowloon, "The Happy Ending," adapted from Inn Hay's story, dealing with the trials of a woman consequent upon the return of a "long-dead" husband, is being shown to-day. It is full of interesting situations and has been produced and the fine scenery of the Thames banks.

On Sunday and Monday, Strongheart, the wonder dog, is featured in "The Silent Call."



TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

METRO-GOLDWYN

PRESENT

BUSTER KEATON

IN

"THE NAVIGATOR."

ONE OF THE JOLLIEST COMEDIES
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At 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

REAMS

THE FAMOUS TRIK CYCLIST

WILL GIVE A SHORT DISPLAY.

THE STAR

TO-DAY ONLY

FAY COMPTON and JACK

BUCHANAN in

"THE HAPPY ENDING."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY At 5.15 & 9.15

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Tel. 4630.

10, Des Voeux Road.

[125]

THE NAVY'S CHOICE



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410

Hongkong Weekly Press.

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH CHINA DURING THE PAST WEEK. BUT THERE HAVE BEEN STARTLING HAPPENINGS IN THE NORTH.

Peking has been bombed from the air. News has been coming through almost every day of important military operations.

These events are bound to re-act upon commerce throughout China, and business men at Home will want to be informed regarding them.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, published to-day, gives the details in a concise and readable form. Copies should be sent to everyone who has any association with the Far East.

To-day's issue also contains the full report of the meeting of the China Provident, Loan and Mortgage Company. This will be of particular interest to all former residents of the Colony.

36 Pages—30 Cents.

SEND COPIES HOME.

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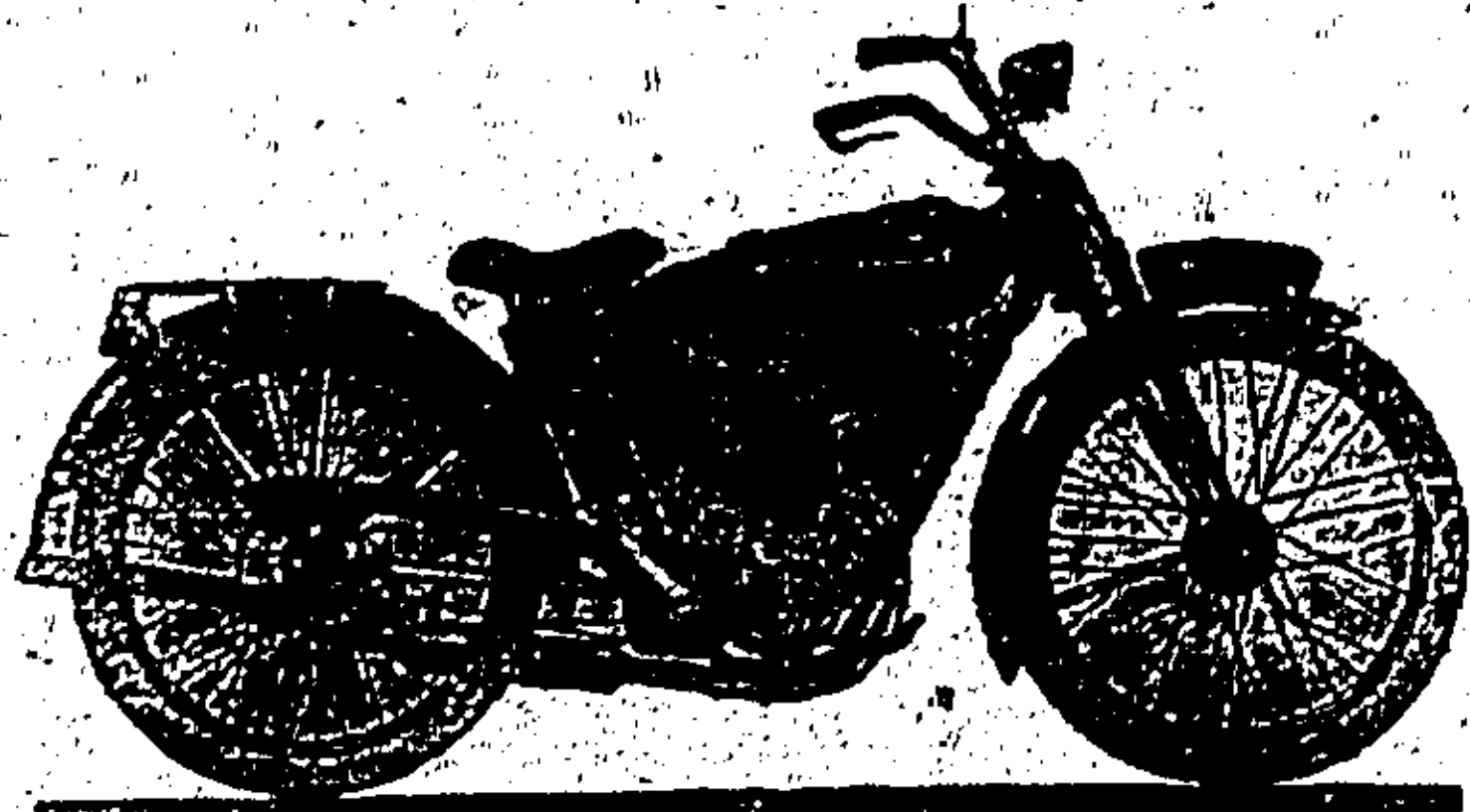
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4TH FLOOR, BANK OF CHAMPION BUILDING,
6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

114J

A.P.B.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

INFLUENTIAL CHINESE LEADERSHIP WANTED.

Recently the old and new members of the Shanghai Municipal Council entertained, at the Majestic Hotel a number of leading Chinese in the International Settlement for the purpose of laying before them a review of the present situation, and of discussing the adoption of a common policy if possible.

Mr. S. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Council, delivered the following speech on the occasion:

"As Chairman of the Council, it gives me great pleasure to welcome our guests here to-night. We, your hosts, count ourselves fortunate in having been able to secure the attendance of so distinguished a company of Chinese gentlemen. Around me I see; if I may say so, many of the great ones of Shanghai—leaders of industry, directors of educational activities, men at the back of those great commercial, financial, and cultural interests that have helped to give this city of ours the world-wide importance it undoubtedly has achieved.

I see men whose names are known wherever, in this country, newspapers are read. I see some who have grown old in business; and some, the leaders of a younger generation, with most of their business lives before them. I see moreover, not only residents of the Settlement, but quite a number of those who live in adjoining territory as well. To the Chairman of the Municipal Councils of Chapei and Nantao we extend a special welcome. We regard them as co-workers, experienced in the cares of municipal administration and having on that account, perhaps, a fellow-feeling for ourselves.

In short, we have with us a representative gathering of the men who mould and who guide that vast and wonderful force known as public opinion. And I feel sure you will agree with me when I say that what Shanghai thinks and says to-day, the rest of China will think and say to-morrow.

And so, gentlemen, you will understand when I tell you how much we appreciate your presence here to-night; how important we consider the occasion to be, and how honoured we feel to receive you and to talk with you and to hear your views.

A GREAT PURPOSE.

"Our coming together in this manner, I think, accomplishes a great purpose. It enables those of us who were previously unacquainted to meet face to face. It will enable us when we hear each other's names, or read of them in the newspapers, to visualize the personality of the man concerned. It will tend to remove from the purely impersonal plane the administrative dealings we are bound to have with each other, and to bring them to one of common understanding and friendly intercourse. It will make for a degree of approachability that is indispensable if each of us is to be able to see and to understand the others' point of view.

In the course of a good deal of experience in dealing with official questions, I have always found private, friendly and informal conversations to be of the utmost value in arriving at an equitable and satisfactory adjustment of the matter in hand. But such conversations are not possible unless you know your man, and the requisite knowledge only comes from contacts such as we are making here to-night.

We have sometimes thought—and I venture to believe that you must have had the same thought too—that had there been closer contact a year ago, some of the unfortunate developments of 1925 might possibly not have occurred. I feel sure, for instance, that the widely different points of view by Chinese and by foreigners during that time were based very largely on different conceptions of what we both of us call the Law.

LAW VERSUS JUSTICE.

In speaking of the effort he was making to arrive at a settlement of the troubles last June, a prominent Chinese politician, who has been closely connected with foreigners for many years, emphasized this matter in my hearing the following very apt way.

"You foreigners," he said, "make a fetish of the law; whereas we Chinese regard it rather as a convenience and by no means essential to the administration of justice."

No doubt he was right. We foreigners are certainly brought up to regard the law as supreme and inviolable, and we accept, moreover, the great principle that no man is guilty in the eyes of the law—no matter what may be alleged against him—until his guilt has been legally established in the properly constituted court.

Now this, of course, is a different viewpoint from that taken by the Chinese. I am not saying that one is better than the other. But I wish to make the point that a difference of this kind need not lead to a serious misunderstanding; because differences can generally be reconciled—provided that the parties concerned are on sufficiently good terms to meet in a friendly spirit and talk things over. It is just this friendly spirit, this willingness to talk things over, this atmosphere of mutual confidence that the Council is anxious to foster in every possible way and by every means in its power.

You will remember, gentlemen, that following the events of May 30th, 1925, certain matters remained over for adjustment. In this connection, I should like to make just a few remarks.

SINCE MAY 30TH.

The charge is sometimes made by people who know no better, or by people having ulterior motives of their own, that nothing at all has been done towards a settlement, and that the fault lies with the Council.

But let us examine the facts.

Rightly or wrongly from the Chinese point of view, the Council held the opinion from the first that they themselves could do little towards a settlement until the facts of the matter had been investigated and the individual responsibility determined by a completely impartial tribunal.

The Council maintained this view consistently, and they were in no sense responsible for the delay that occurred, for the fact that a Chinese judge did not take part in the enquiry that was subsequently held.

Unfortunately in some ways, the three judges appointed to investigate the incident were unable to agree on a unanimous report. The majority of the judges completely exonerated the Police, but the Council nevertheless decided in the interest of harmonious relations with the Chinese to accept the resignations of the Police Commissioner and of the Police Inspector principally concerned. At the same time, the Council publicly expressed their regret for the loss of life which had occurred and tendered a cheque for \$75,000 to the Senior Consul for transmission to the local Chinese authorities to be distributed among those concerned as a mark of the Council's sympathy with the wounded and with the relatives of those who were killed. This cheque was returned by the local authorities under instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Now, I think we may fairly assume that this money would have been only too gladly accepted by the people on whose behalf it was offered.

That they did not receive it was not the Council's fault; and it is unfair, therefore, to say that nothing has been done by the Council in this respect.

REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

Other principal issues involved were those of Chinese Representation on the Council and what is called the Rendition of the Mixed Court.

You will remember the resolution passed last summer by the British Chamber of Commerce in favour of both of these measures. You will also no doubt have read recently in the newspapers of a move in connection with Chinese representation to be made by the ratepayers of the British Concession in Hankow.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you now that so far as Shanghai is concerned, the Council favour and would welcome Chinese representation; and that at the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers to be held next month, we intend to bring forward a special resolution to that effect. We shall emphasize the desirability of the Chinese participating in the government of the Settlement, and we intend, moreover, if the resolution is passed by the ratepayers, to do what we can to make such representation effective at the earliest possible date.

I would also like to tell you that I intend, in my speech as Chairman of the Council at the ratepayers' meeting, to state that the Council is definitely in favour of the restoration of the Mixed Court on terms that are mutually agreeable to the Chinese Government and to the foreign Powers concerned.

But I am sure you will agree with me that the Council cannot be indifferent to what happens to the Mixed Court; because it is very largely upon the efficient administration of that Court that the interests of all of us—Chinese and foreign alike—must depend.

PEKING'S DECISION.

You will understand, gentlemen, that the Municipal Council is powerless for the time being to go further than I have indicated in either of these matters for the reason that the Chinese Government would appear to have reserved to itself the right to discuss them direct with the foreign Ministers in Peking.

That, again, you will realize cannot be helped and is not due to any action on the Council's part. We would much prefer to settle these purely local questions locally; but we are simply not in a position to do so for the reason that they have been taken out of our hands.

Of the questions sent by the Peking Government to the local authorities for discussion, namely, Chinese labour in factories; the proposed laws connected with wharfage dues and the press; and Municipal roads outside the boundary of the Settlement—none, I think will offer any special difficulty. We are ready and anxious to discuss these matters with the local Chinese officials, in the friendliest possible spirit, at any time they are brought forward.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

But, gentlemen, it is not so much of the things of the past as of what may happen in the future that I am specially anxious to speak to you to-night. I am bound to tell you that, in the Council's view, the local outlook is none too bright. Politically and industrially there are indications that the situation is likely to develop unfavourably if things are merely allowed to take their normal course. Politically, the failure of the unwillingness to understand the non-settlement of the May 30th affair is one of the main issues. Industrially, the position has probably never been so unstable as it is now.

The incidence of certain dates in the next two months has an important bearing on the matter. May 1st is Labour Day the world over. May 4th is the anniversary of the Shanghai students' "strike" of 1919. May 9th is called Humiliation Day. May 30th has a significance of its own.

Plans are on foot to make each one of these days an occasion. Certain organizations will hardly fail to take advantage of the chance offered. Agencies behind these organizations will surely see that this is done.

Information is to hand that the recent strikes in cotton mills were merely preliminary to a much larger effort to be made later on. Those concerned are convinced that these strikes were not due to any true economic cause. There is little suggestion of this even from the workers themselves. The police confirm this view.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE AT WORK.

Outside influence is at work just as it was a year ago. Its power has already been sufficiently demonstrated. Despite their experience and their losses in 1925, the same workers walk out at a word in 1926. This is the more remarkable because at the present time there appear to be no strike funds available for their support.

Just as in other countries, the working classes here are being exploited by third parties for their own ends. The end that one party professes to have in view is what is vaguely called "social revolution." The object of another party is to further what it believes to be its own national and political aims in China. In addition, of course, genuine economic reasons for labour unrest are always possible.

But whatever the underlying cause may be, the first sign of trouble is usually an industrial strike of some kind. Unless quickly settled this means continued unemployment on a large scale. If no strike funds are available, this in turn means hunger; and mass hunger means disorder. Hungry people do not think normally and are not amenable to reason. Their views get distorted. Small matters are magnified; grievances appear where none formerly existed. This they reach a state of mind that makes them ripe for mischief. As they are reinforced by others with private or political ends to serve, a condition of grave public danger supervenes. Life and property are menaced, and to protect life and property the armed forces at the disposal of authority may have to be used. To combat force, nothing but force will do.

If from humanitarian considerations this force is not used, or the use of force is unduly delayed, innocent life may be lost and property destroyed. Should that happen, those in authority will have failed in their duty to the public they serve; the public that pays them for adequate protection.

THERE MUST BE NO MARTYRS.

But if force is used sufficient to protect the lives and property of others, then those concerned may be injured.

At once they are hailed as martyrs in support of whose cause it is easy to raise a nation-wide cry of sympathetic indignation; and this is a situation of extreme gravity.

This has happened before: this is what may quite well happen again if things are left to take their normal course. All the elements are present—the intention to cause trouble; the plan of action; the agents whose business it is to put that plan into effect, and the fruitful soil on which to work in shape of the extreme credulity of the Chinese working classes.

To meet this situation it is our duty to devise counter measures. It is easy to talk of conciliation and so on; but all the good-will in the world is useless in the face of a determination to force an issue. If peace and order are threatened, those in authority must act. We all—Chinese and foreigners alike—know that this is so; and we know equally well that the consequences of such action may be very serious indeed.

We realize, in fact, that the normal functioning of foreign authority in the face of disorder in Shanghai is quite likely, under present circumstances, to bring about a recurrence of the situation that prevailed throughout China last year.

The question arises, then, as to what is to be done?

A NEW LEADERSHIP WANTED.

In some countries there are regularly constituted Arbitration Boards to which industrial disputes can be referred. But quite often, in local experience, there is no case on which to base a decision. Moreover, so ripe is intimidation in industry that even the essential element of free will is usually absent. On the whole it seems that any attempt to arbitrate industrial disputes and to compose industrial differences on Western lines would probably end in failure.

I suggest there is another plan that might well be tried with some hope of success. The Chinese working classes are, in the mass, very easily led. That, in fact, is an outstanding characteristic of the present industrial situation and one that has probably resulted in more trouble than any other.

And if this is so, why not take advantage of it—for their good and for ours? Why not set up a different kind of leadership from that to which they have been accustomed—a leadership they would be inclined to follow at least as readily as any other? Why not, in other words, endeavour to counter the influences to which they have been so constantly subjected in recent years by others of a wholly different nature?

Obviously there are difficulties in so doing, but they are by no means insuperable. It merely needs the right men, having the courage of their convictions.

It needs, I suggest, men like some whom we have with us here to-night.

What we want is a group of courageous, representative and influential men of this kind whose names are known to all and whose honesty of purpose is beyond question: a group that would publicly proclaim itself as standing for sanity, common sense and fairplay: a group that would command confidence in the community; a group that would have a full measure of responsible public opinion behind it—foreign as well as Chinese: a group that would not fail, should occasion demand, to speak its mind to all alike.

Such men would have no easy task and a none too pleasant position. But against that they would be doing possibly the greatest single act of public service ever done in Shanghai.

STOP TROUBLE BEFORE IT COMES.

In time of turmoil of trouble, whether political or industrial, they would endeavour—by their presence and their prestige; by word of mouth and by proclamation—to allay popular excitement; to give wise counsel, and to produce a state of mind amenable to some kind of reason.

Most important of all, they would endeavour at all costs to prevent things reaching the point where conflict with constituted authority became inevitable.

Only by a plan of this kind, and (so far as I can judge) in no other way can we hope to guard against this potential danger that threatens us in the next few months. No other precaution that we can possibly take can be so effective as that which I now propose.

Gentlemen, I make this appeal to you here and now; and I speak as seriously as I have ever spoken upon any public question.

I assure you most earnestly that we see the possibility of grave trouble ahead. I assure you that in face of it we will be foreboding and conciliatory to the utmost degree.

But equally I must make it clear once more that there is a degree of forbearance beyond which, in the community's interest, it is not safe to go; that a time may come when we may have to meet force with force, in the maintenance of public safety. We trust that that time will never come and we realize that you gentlemen can do much to prevent it. May I ask you, therefore, to give this question your most serious consideration?

May I ask you to regard it as a question of the first and most urgent importance? May I hope that we may expect soon to have a concrete plan to put into operation in case of need? You all know Major Hilton-Johnson, and he is at your service in this matter. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention. If we can get this great thing done, I think our time to-night will indeed have been well spent.

THE CHINESE REPLY.

MR. YU YA CHING ON CHINESE VIEWPOINT.

Mr. Yu Ya Ching in an address which was interpreted by Dr. David Yui, said:

"On behalf of my fellow-nationals present this evening, we take great pleasure in expressing our sense of gratitude to the chairman and members of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the pleasant time which we have been having together and for the encouraging words which the Chairman of the Council has spoken."

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in Shanghai to-day is, without doubt, the growing desire on the part of the different sections of the community for mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation. We do not see evidence of that same desire in this hall! The practical question is, however, how to translate this desire into the realities of life and its manifold relations.

At the outset, we should, we believe, recognize two principles of fundamental importance. Our people consider them to be the foundation-stone of our international and inter-racial relations. We can hardly believe that any nation or people which hopes to succeed in its international relations can afford to neglect or disregard them.

TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES.

The first principle is that of racial equality. We must regard and treat one another as equals. Truly, we are different in many ways. Our heritages, training, experience, taste, outlook, etc., are not the same. Such differences, however, should not lead us to differentiate and deprecate one another, thereby making life miserable, but they should be used to enrich life and increase its happiness. Each nation or race has its special contribution to make to the world's civilization, and should be accorded an equal place in the world family. The sooner the world recognizes this principle and practises it, the earlier the day will come when, according to Confucius, "All men within the four seas, shall become brethren."

The second principle is that of sovereign rights. Each nation, strong or weak, great or small, should enjoy its sovereign rights to the fullest extent. Care should, of course, be taken that in such enjoyment one nation should not encroach upon the sovereign rights of another. It is such encroachments which are so largely responsible for the world's wars. We should inculcate the viewpoint as well as the conviction that special strength of any description is given a nation or race not as a means of domination and aggrandisement but as an added responsibility for the fuller development of the world.

(Continued on page 1.)

THE TUG-OF-WAR IN CANTON. FEARS REGARDING WU PEI FU.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Society for the Study of Sun Wenism in Canton, a Society strongly opposed to the theory that the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen embodied Bolshevism in his political doctrines, is refusing overtures from the anti-Red Wing of the Kuomintang for co-operation against the present Kuomintang regime in Canton. The anti-Red Wing is fundamentally opposed to the Canton regime, believing its policy to be dictated by Soviet advisers, while the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism, although opposed to Bolshevism, believes that only a part of the officials and militarists in Canton are Bolsheviks and that members of the Society are capable of handling the anti-Red campaign in Canton without outside aid. Several members of this Society are also connected with the Kuomintang regime in Canton.

WU-PEI FU.

Hearing that Marshal Wu Pei Fu, the Yangtze war lord, has now secret agents in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the Kuomintang are watching the movement of all suspected officials carefully in Swatow, Canton, and other ports. Among those recently taken into custody as a political-military suspect has been Captain Aw Yang Keh, assistant commandant of the Whampoa Naval Academy, who for a time was acting commander of the Canton flag ship *Ching Shan*.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Press censorship in Canton, for some time enforced by Police officials will now be carried out by the Kuomintang Military Council, who are employing four censors for the purpose. Henceforth, even newspapers subsidized by the Kuomintang and conducted by its publicity division will be subjected to inspection before publication like other non-Kuomintang journals.

EAST RIVER SHIPPING.

SUSPENDED FOR THE TIME BEING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Shipping on the East River is being suspended for the time being, owing, it is freely stated, to fear of a renewal of military operations.

In order to prevent any feeling of alarm, censors connected with the Post Office and Press Association have advised that there should be no mention of any possibility of a renewal of civil war. The Kuomintang denies that there has been any unrest in Eastern Kwangtung, and states that the present suspension of traffic has been caused by pirates controlling the water-ways from Canton to Waichow. Around Waichow, some 150 junks and other native craft are now being held up, while some 45 in Sheklung and 13 in Canton have thought it wise to cancel their sailings.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Owners of lighters engaged in loading or unloading ships in Canton Harbour have demanded and have been granted better terms of service. The demands agreed to by the merchants comprise 32 and include an increase of two dollars per 100 piculs of goods worked. Lighters having to go from Canton to Whampoa for cargo are to be paid \$30 extra a trip. An allowance of 20 pounds "lost on transit" is to be made for every 10,000 catties of cargo worked. Goods left on lighters for more than six days will be charged \$5.40 a day for every 50 bags or cases.

Ship owners on Canton waters have also consented to the demands of the local seamen. The family of any seaman killed by pirates while on duty on board ship shall be entitled to a compensation of \$1,000. In addition owners have agreed to an increase in wages of about 50 per cent.

THE STRIKE PICKETS.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Owing to the many complaints regarding the corruption and extortion of the pickets enforcing the boycott, the Strike Committee are now sending out inspectors "to investigate and report."

Curiously enough, one of the complaints is that the pickets at Sunchun, on the Canton-Kowloon railway, have been allowing Chinese to cross into British from Chinese territory for the ridiculously small fee of \$5 each.

HU HAN MIN.

Mr. Hu Han Min, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang and until recently "Ambassador" to Moscow, is reported to have arrived at Shanghai, and Canton is sending a committee to welcome him back. Mr. Hu's return to Canton may mean the withdrawal of Mr. Borodin, Soviet adviser to the Kuomintang, from South China, as Mr. Hu and Mr. Borodin have never been very happy in each other's company. Friends of Mr. Borodin assert, however, that he is now only in Peking on furlough and will return to Canton.

ANOTHER INCREASE IN TAXES.

Among additional taxes promulgated in Canton by the Kuomintang is one on amusement places, the monthly license of which will be increased by 50 per cent. Formerly a first class house paid \$300; now it has to pay \$450 a month as license.

A general session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton has been called for May 15th.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE TRADE STATISTICS QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong yesterday (Mr. Li Yan Tsun, presiding, supported by Mr. J. M. Wong, vice-chairman) one of the principal items on the agenda was a request from the Government for an expression of opinion as to the value and necessity of resuming the publication of trade statistics, a government activity dispensed with some time ago for the sake of economy.

It was decided to inform the Government that the suspension of this service might be continued without causing any inconvenience to the Chinese business community.

The discussion was adverse to the resumption of the publication of the Trade Statistics, but the meeting preferred that the reply to the Government should simply express the view that they were not inconvenienced by the decision not to continue publication of the Trade Statistics.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Mr. Chow Pak Tim, assistant secretary of the Chamber for the last four years, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.

At the request of consumers of electric light the Committee proposed to continue its correspondence with the management of the Hongkong Electric Co. taking exception to the Company's action in requiring a certain class of consumers to pay their bills in advance contrary to usual practice.

THE BRITISH INDEMNITY FUNDS.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, whose headquarters are at Peking, communicated with the Hongkong Chinese Chamber asking for support to a resolution favouring a suggestion to the British Commission studying matters relating to the disposal of the Boxer Indemnity Fund that the proceeds should be applied to industrial enterprises, and the profits to be devoted to education.

The Committee noted the communication without further action.

HAWKERS AND THE POLICE REGULATIONS.

Some 32 itinerant hawkers and stall holders, in a communication to the Chamber, asked the Committee to intercede on their behalf with the Police authorities regarding the enforcement of regulations relating to them. In the communication they pointed out several hardships, including the arrest of persons for hawking without license, when as a matter of fact, many were just wives or children watching the stalls or stands while the regular licensees had to be away at their regular purchases to replenish their stock, or for meals and other legitimate matters.

The Committee decided to instruct the Executive Committee to look into the matter and make proper representation to the authorities in connection with the communication.

LAND RESUMPTION QUESTIONS.

The Committee also heard and discussed matters relating to the Government land resumption and the loss and inconvenience suffered by the Chinese in certain circumstances, and it was decided to instruct the Executive Committee to take up this with the proper authorities in order to obtain relief and eliminate some of the difficulties some of the property owners have to face.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DIRECTORS OF LOCAL COMPANIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It would satisfy a natural (I hope) curiosity to know the measure of interest taken in our limited companies by the directors, as shown by their holdings.

In the case of the Dock Company, Mr. Bernard pointed out that a good percentage of the capital is held by the Directors. He did not give details, of course. It is a fact that in many cases, Directors of local companies just qualify for a Directorship and often earn more in fees than their holdings do in dividends.—Yours truly,

SHAREHOLDER.

MOTOR MISHAP.

OCCUPANTS THROWN OUT.

A motor-car from the livery garage at Causeway Bay, collided with the sea wall at North Point on Thursday afternoon, causing two of the occupants, a man and a child, to be thrown out. They received injuries to the head, but these were not of a serious nature.

The accident occurred near the Ming Yuen Gardens, as the car was on its way back town after being on a round-the-island tour. A coolie engaged by the Netherlands Harbour Works was crossing the roadway, and the driver averted the car in order to avoid knocking him down. He was, however, hit by one of the front mudguards, and received injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

The front part of the car was damaged.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

MR. DOWLEY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual general meeting of St. George's Society was held at the City Hall yesterday evening, when Mr. W. A. Dowley presided.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Professor J. Middleton Smith, Mr. R. C. H. Oliver, Capt. Baylis, Messrs. W. A. Cornell, H. P. Winslow, A. G. Coppin, C. H. Wilson, W. A. Hannibal, W. C. Shiner, C. Bulmer Johnson, R. E. Lindell, R. Hancock, W. W. Hornell, W. K. Reynolds, W. W. Simmonds, L. C. F. Bellamy, A. Breatley, A. Piercy, E. Cock, J. H. Ramsay, P. S. Cassidy, G. F. Nightingale, R. E. Greensmith, R. J. Birbeck, P. H. Rolfe, V. L. Labrum, C. G. Harrison, C. D. Blackburn, B. N. Collison, S. Baker, R. C. Wittell, L. S. Greenhill (hon. secretary), and D. B. Peat (hon. treasurer).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the annual report and the statement of accounts, which have already appeared in the *Daily Press* said:

"Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days I will, with your permission, take them as read. As regards the general account, I do not think there is anything calling for special explanation. Our donations amounted to \$2,016.23 as compared with \$1,114.92 for the previous year. Owing to the very bad times we went through the past year and as our financial assistance to Englishmen and women amounted to nearly one thousand dollars over the previous year, a larger figure would have been reached, had we not received co-operation from other Societies. To these friends, on your behalf, I wish to tender our sincerest thanks.

Whilst on the subject, if I may be allowed to express my ideas, I think that our local Government might help all societies in taking financial care of persons landing in the Colony, especially British men and women who are financially embarrassed. This Society is doing its utmost to alleviate distress, but if the Officials of the Society were to meet all applications we should also be broke. However, as long as we are able to help deserving cases, no English man or woman may go away disappointed. (Applause.)

St. George's Day was observed in the usual manner by the interchange of greetings between fraternal Societies and a successful luncheon was held at the Hongkong Hotel. This year we hope to observe our Patron Saint's day a little differently, and I shall be glad to hear presently what members think or would desire, so that the incoming committee may be guided by your wishes. During the year only 11 new members were enrolled; surely we can secure several more late arrivals. (We the Officials) sometimes feel discouraged over the apparent indifference, or shall I say the natural shyness or diffidence that seems to keep Englishmen from coming forward and so promote the comradeship we all desire.

It is with sincere regret that I have to record the death of several of our members since the last general meeting. Their names are—Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. W. Petley, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens and Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, and we extend sincere sympathy to their relatives.

The annual ball, at the request of the majority of members was not held for the simple reason that we did not think the times propitious. It was, and is a source of regret, to all of us, that owing to ill-health our President had to absent himself during the whole of his official year. I am, however, happy to state that the latest health account of Dr. Montague Harston is very encouraging. (Applause.)

Our thanks are due to Mr. R. A. Nicholson for the beautiful flowers he so kindly sent us last St. George's Day, and I am very sorry to say that he has left the Colony for a well-earned rest. We shall certainly miss his generous floral tributes on all occasions.

The Annual Golf and Yachting matches, unfortunately were lost to St. Andrew's Society, whose members deservedly won, but we hope to be more successful this year.

Our hearty thanks are due to Mr. L. S. Greenhill, the Hon. Secretary, who is, unfortunately, going home, and he desires to be relieved of his arduous duties. This gentleman has done yeoman service for the Society, and I ask a special vote of thanks to be tendered to him. (Applause.) Our thanks are also due to Mr. D. B. Peat, the genial Hon. Treasurer, and I am glad to say that Mr. Peat is willing to serve us again. I have also pleasure in stating that Mr. R. E. Greensmith has kindly consented to take Mr. Greenhill's place. I have no doubt that you will elect these two gentlemen as Hon. Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

In conclusion, I have to thank you Gentlemen, most cordially for the honour you did me last year in electing me as your Vice-President, and I have much pleasure in proposing that the report and statement of accounts for 1925 be adopted. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously. OFFICE BEARERS AND COMMITTEE. The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock proposed the election of Mr. Dowley as President for the coming year, and the proposal was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Dowley expressed thanks and said he would do his best for the Society. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., was elected Vice-President, on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

QUARRY FATALITY.

OMISSION TO USE SAFETY ROPE. ENQUIRY INTO QUARRYMAN'S DEATH CONCLUDED.

The enquiry into the circumstances concerning the death of a Chinese quarryman employed at the Government Quarry, North Point, killed on March 21st, through falling from the place where he was working and a number of rocks and stones falling on him, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday by Mr. R. E. Lindell, sitting as a Coroner with a jury.

The enquiry opened on Wednesday, and evidence given then showed that the man was engaged in prizing away and loosening a large piece of stone in the face of the quarry, when he lost his footing through the rock slipping and fell to the ground, a shower of boulders falling on him.

It was also pointed out that the man had omitted to tie a safety rope around his waist, as all men engaged in working on the face of the quarry were instructed to do, and that this omission was responsible for his death.

In view of this, the Coroner on Wednesday adjourned the enquiry for the attendance of the Chinese foreman at the quarry to give evidence, as he was on duty at the time of the fatality and was responsible for seeing that the safety rope was used.

Yesterday, the foreman said he was the only supervisor at the quarry. The man was killed at 7.30 a.m., work having started half an hour earlier. Witness was not there at the time.

Mr. Lindell:—Was it not your business to be there when work started? Witness replied that he was superintending work at a granite crusher at the entrance to the quarry, about 100 yards from the cliff face.

Continuing, witness said the victim had been working as a driller for over a year, and had frequently done the job before. Witness always instructed the men to tie the safety rope round their waists, but apparently the man had not taken the trouble to do so on that occasion. In fact he never did tie the rope round his waist but attached it to his shoulder. There was only one other driller and he also twisted the rope round his shoulder. Witness had pointed out the danger to him, and had reported the matter to the overseer, quite often, but the men would not obey orders. The overseer had spoken to him about it.

Mr. Lindell said the cause of death was perfectly clear, and it would appear that the man had only himself to blame. If the jury wished to add any recommendations as to supervision of work in the quarry, they could do so.

A verdict of accidental death was returned, and no recommendations were made.

AN OPIUM CASE.

PORTUGUESE PURSER CHARGED WITH POSSESSION.

Before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, J. F. d'Azevedo, the Portuguese purser of the Macao steamboat *Sui An*, was charged with possession of 40 taels of opium. A Chinese seaman from the same vessel appeared as a second defendant.

The seaman was arrested on a tram in Des Vœux Road Central, and the opium was found concealed in the steamer's dispatch box which was in the man's possession. The name *Sui An* was inscribed on the box.

The case was remanded until Tuesday, bail being fixed in the case of the seaman at \$5,000 and at \$1,000 in the purser's case.

Mr. Leo d'Almada represented Azevedo, and Mr. Wadson was present in the interests of the Company.

REDUCING A FINE.

CHINESE CONTRACTORS DIVERGENCES.

A Chinese contractor was recently fined \$500 for failing to comply with approved plans in respect of the building of four Chinese houses on the Kowloon City Road.

Mr. P. C. Morgan, of the P.W.D., said that he inspected the houses on March 31st and found that insufficient reinforcement had been laid. The plans had not been prepared and approved, but they had not been properly carried out.

Defendant was charged on five counts and was fined \$100 on each, making \$500 in all.

Yesterday morning at the Kowloon Magistracy, Mr. L. D. Turner applied for a reduction of the fine. He pointed out that under the Ordinance the maximum penalty was only \$100. He also submitted that although there were five different instances of divergence, the offence was in reality only one charge. The fine was reduced to \$400.

Mr. R. E. Greensmith was elected hon. secretary, and Mr. D. B. Peat, hon. treasurer.

The following were elected on the committee:—Messrs. S. Baker, P. S. Cassidy, E. B. C. Hornell, W. W. Hornell, W. E. L. Shenton, J. H. Ramsay, W. C. Shiner, P. A. Perry, L. C. F. Bellamy, H. F. Winslow, E. D. C. Wolfe and R. E. Lindell.

It was decided to lay a wreath on the Cenotaph at 9.30 a.m. on St. George's Day, and to hold a non-smoking concert, to which ladies are to be invited at 9.15 p.m. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

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A.P.B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

AN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for NEW BOYS (Boards and Day Boys) will be held at PEARCE PLACE, Bonham Road, at 9.30 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL. W. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D., [3417] Warden.

SANITARY BOARD.
FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

York Building, Hongkong.
GENTLEMEN.—Having served as a member of the Sanitary Board from 1916 to 1924, I beg to solicit your vote at the forthcoming election which takes place at the Supreme Court on Monday, 19th April, from 4 to 5.30 p.m. As you must be aware, I am no stranger, either to yourself or to the sanitary problems of the Colony.

During my former terms of office (I was elected on three consecutive occasions) I was fortunate in securing the passage of several measures which since have been of great benefit to the community. I refer to the introduction of Motor Transportation for the removal of refuse and the greater use of the Water Carriage System.

I have the requisite knowledge, the experience of procedure in connection with the Sanitary Board and the will to work hard in the interest of all classes.

I have been and will always be ready to receive and to act upon any and every reasonable suggestion in connection with matters of health and sanitation in the Colony.

In conclusion I again thank all those of the general public who were good enough to return me to the Sanitary Board on previous occasions, and I trust that at the forthcoming election, I shall still retain their confidence.

Yours faithfully,
[3418] F. M. GRACA OZBIO.

TO LET—Furnished FLAT on Peak for Nine Months from May 1st. Apply Box 3420, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3420]

TO LET—For the Month of June, A BUNGALOW at Wai-Hai-Wai, on the Island, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Sitting Rooms, Tennis Court and Garden. Rent: 200 Tael; for the Month. Apply "BUNGALOW," c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3421]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELTA"
Captain F. SUDRILL, R.D., R.N.R., F.R.G.S., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1926, at Noon taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk, Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply MAACKINNON, MACDONALD & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 10th April, 1926. [3419]

NOTICE

IN THE ESTATE OF LILIAN MARIE TAGGART LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG MARRIED WOMAN, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims Against the Estate of the above named Deceased are Requested to Send Particulars forthwith to the Undersigned.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong. [3412]
7th April, 1926.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOONS OF ALEXANDER FINDLAY SMITH, LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by Order of Section 59 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order Limiting Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 30th day of APRIL, 1926.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Requested to Send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated the First day of April, 1926.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executors,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [3406]

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CARMARVEN BUILDING, KOWLOON.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Building. [3280]

OFFICE TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
2079

INTIMATIONS

TO LET—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within easy reach of the city and the University, comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage, at \$150.00 and upwards monthly. These residences, on MOUNT DAVIS ROAD, FORTYFIVE, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. It is hoped very shortly to provide this neighbourhood with a bus service at popular rates. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3819]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on FRIDAY, 19th APRIL, 1926, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Honourable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Notice in writing of the Names of candidates and their proposer and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1926. [3415]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

FOR SALE.

ON the Instructions of the Public Trustee of England the Undersigned have been authorised to negotiate for the SALE of the following Properties:

- 1.—67/73 (Odd Numbers), Queen's Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 2.—1/31 (Odd Numbers), Pottinger Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 3.—2/32 (Even Numbers), Chinese Street on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 4.—60/70 (Even Numbers), Des Vaux Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 14.
- 5.—156/160, Praya East on Marine Lot No. 18.
- 6.—31/67 Square feet of Land being The Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 186.
- 7.—18/23 (Running Numbers), Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 368.
- 8.—7, Robinson Road on Inland Lot No. 713.
- 9.—44, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
- 10.—46, Bonham Road on Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 591.
- 11.—4, Praya Road on Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 648.
- 12.—9, Mountain View, The Peak on Section A of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
- 13.—5, Stewart Terrace, The Peak on Section E of Rural Building Lot No. 9.
- 14.—1 and 2, "Dikruha," situated on Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 539.
- 15.—52,458 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 535.
- 16.—162/180 (Even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 874.
- 17.—182/200 (Even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 712.
- 18.—202/220 (Even Numbers), Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 872.
- 19.—531/563 (Odd Numbers), Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 102.
- 20.—6,793 Square feet of Land being Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081.

For further particulars apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
Solicitors,
1, Des Vaux Road Central.

The following Properties have been Sold:—
(a) 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 367.
(b) 35, Connaught Road Central on Marine Lot No. 379.
(c) 37A, 37B, 37C, 38A, 39 and 40, Connaught Road Central on Portion of Marine Lot No. 381.
(d) Stephen's Building situated on Portion of Marine Lot No. 381.
(e) 9, Shelly Street on Section E of Inland Lot No. 119.
(f) 9, Mountain View, The Peak, on Section H of Rural Building Lot No. 60.
(g) 235 and 237, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section B of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 29.
(h) 132, 134 and 136, Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of the Remaining Portion of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 29.
(i) 439, 441 and 443, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1818.
(j) 2,375 Square feet of Land being Kowloon Inland Lot No. 422.
(k) 21 to 45 (Odd Numbers), Mosque Street, 1, 2 and 3, Kai Un Lane, and Nos. 43 and 45, Mosque Junction, on Inland Lot No. 343.
(l) 647, 649 and 651, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, on Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1081. [3416]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, FARMINGTON STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 6,235 Sq. Ft. Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3366]

FOR RENT Six Rooms HOUSE, Midland Level. HOUSE Wanted Paix with Tennis Court Long Lease. We have Houses and Land for Disposal. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. 4630. [1100]

INTIMATION

CARON
"PARFUMS
DE LUXE."

NARCISSE NOIR.

NUIT DE NOEL.

**A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,
PERFUMERS.**

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10th, 1926.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK AT HOME.

ADVICES received from London indicate that at the beginning of March a slight improvement was noticed in the conditions of trade. This is, of course, to speak in general terms as the result of a wide survey of the various manufacturing centres. There are many bad patches still, but that is what might only be expected considering the political and financial situation of European countries. Another fact to be noted is that there is a decidedly optimistic spirit, which is very satisfactory. Evidently the pessimists have been routed—at any rate for the time being. Complaints are frequent in the Press that taxation remains at too high a level, and if Mr. CHURCHILL, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, finds himself unable to announce a reduction in expenditure when he introduces the Budget it will not be owing to lack of gratuitous advice. On this problem of taxes the public sense of the country is right, as is usually the case on the larger non-political issues. Owing to the burdens of the war Great Britain is now the most heavily taxed nation in the world, and it is of vital importance that expenditure should be reduced. To effect a reduction is, however, a difficult matter to-day with the State committed to the payment of hundreds of millions of pounds annually as fixed charges—war pensions, war debt, and divers kinds of special services.

Still, as we have observed, the opinion of the business world is hopeful. In the iron and steel trades a slow and steady increase in the production of pig iron which began at the end of last year continued into January, when the output

amounted to 533,500 tons compared with 505,400 tons in December. Production was thus nearly 90,000 tons more than in August last, when the lowest point for the year was reached. Steel production, at 635,700 tons, was over 30,000 tons higher than in the corresponding month of 1925. The most encouraging feature of the January returns (the latest available) is to be found in the Board of Trade price index number, showing that prices which fell continuously from December, 1923, to December, 1925, rose slightly in January, 1926. The returns also state that under the heading of constructional steel a considerable quantity of work is being placed, making the manufacturers fairly busy. The home railways are proceeding apace with programmes of extensions and renewals, but the total volume of export trade is still behind the pre-war figures. The Crown Agents for the Colonies are placing a good many orders for which there is the keenest competition.

In general engineering there has been a slight improvement in trade, and a very distinct increase in demand for oil engines. Firms manufacturing steam engines, road rollers, centrifugal pumps and agricultural machinery report an increased volume of business. The machine tool trade is finding a better demand, but as might be expected, a marked improvement is impossible till conditions are better in the steel and shipbuilding trades. The fact is to be noted, however, that even in the case of shipbuilding new orders are being placed. A number of very good contracts have been signed for cargo vessels in the North Eastern area and on the Clyde. Motor ships are in demand, which may be regarded as a pointer in the direction of future developments. Conditions in the motor industry are decidedly bright, and British manufacturers are expecting a very good season. With regard to cycles the demand still advances; indeed, the trade is flourishing. As regards motor cycles, the world's registrations have increased from 1,202,000 to 1,475,000. British motor cycle manufacturers have supplied approximately 50 per cent. of the total, the next competitor being the United States, which has probably been responsible for supplying 25 per cent.

The price of raw wool has declined slightly, but there is not much confidence as to the future. Business is restricted to immediate requirements; and the export trade is quiet on the whole. Business in Lancashire goods is difficult to gauge so as to present a true estimate of the position. The section engaged in spinning American cotton into yarn is kept going because the trade leaders insist on a system of organised curtailment of production to the extent of all machinery stopping two days a week. Another section devoted to spinning Egyptian cotton into yarn is comparatively prosperous. As regards the weaving section of the cotton industry, many manufacturers are booked up with profitable orders for the next nine or ten months, while on the other hand others are losing money. There is, however, a very widely-held opinion that at last the awkward corner towards better times has been turned. It is safe to say that were it not for the chaotic state of affairs in China there would now be definite signs of activity in Lancashire. But there is faith in the restoration of China as a buyer, in proof of which we may state that at the end of February merchants in Manchester were giving out orders to manufacturers for large quantities of piece goods on China account. Shipment of these goods will not be made till October. The fact is significant, however, and in trade circles in England it is regarded as a proof of confidence that in the near future the market in this part of the world will once again provide a good opening for the products of Lancashire.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Yates arrived from Manila by the s.s. *President Cleveland*.

Command Orders state that Captain J. Charnock, A.E.C., has left for North China on Inspection Duty.

A lady's diamond ring was lost between the Metropole Hotel and the Station Hotel, Kowloon, sometime between 8 a.m. and 12 noon yesterday.

Dr. Ozorio, a candidate for election to the Sanitary Board, publishes an address to the electors which will be found among to-day's advertisements.

Capt. N. C. D. Brownjohn, M.C., R.E., who arrived from Singapore by the P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia*, has been taken on the strength of the local command.

Kowloon Fire Brigade were summoned to Humphreys Buildings at 1 a.m. yesterday morning but discovered the outbreak was only a chimney fire which was quickly extinguished.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated February 28th, is published in *Command Orders* for information: Lieut. D. J. Keating, M.C., to be Captain, January 21st, 1926.

A report was made to the police last night to the effect that between midnight and the dawn on April 7th, thieves entered No. 128, Canton Road, Kowloon, ground floor, and stole clothing valued at \$12.20.

A Chinese, who was found by the police living in a cave at Homuntin, was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having returned from banishment. Two children were also found in the cave.

Lieut. Henry E. Power, East Surrey Regiment, latterly serving with the 1st Battalion at Hongkong, has resigned his commission, which he obtained in the regiment in October, 1917. He was employed under the Air Ministry for some time.

Before Mr. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese of Hai-phong was charged with stowing away from Hongkong to Hongkong on the s.s. *Hing Sang*. Defendant concealed himself in the coal bunker. He was ordered to be detained until he could be repatriated.

The Municipal Board at Manila, with the approval of Manila, has recently lifted the ban on cabarets and decided to license them. The decision is being strongly condemned by Women's organizations who regard the cabarets as the road to perdition for the youths and families of Manila.

Three persons were bitten by dogs on Thursday, the victims being a Japanese and two Chinese. They were taken to the Government Civil Hospital. The dogs, which were sent to Kennedy Town were respectively owned by Mr. D. Paul, s.s. *Tonkin*, Mr. H. Rozario, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., of No. 373, The Peak.

The through train service from Canton to Lowu is to be improved from to-day. The Chinese train will run into Lowu (in British territory) instead of stopping at Samchun. Passengers for Kowloon and intermediate stations will change at Lowu into the Britain train. Similarly passengers from Kowloon for stations beyond the British frontier will transfer to the Chinese train at Lowu.

KOWLOON BUS SERVICE.

NEW SCHEME TO BE INAUGURATED.

The Government has decided not to grant a monopoly to any one company in connection with the Kowloon Motor Bus Service. The present companies will be permitted to continue, provided that the existing buses are replaced by modern British vehicles. The companies have agreed to comply with this condition.

The first replacements will take place on January 1st, 1917, when each of the three companies will secure three 30-passenger British buses. Gradually all the old buses will be done away with.

The three companies in Kowloon at present are the China Bus Company, the Kowloon Bus Company, and the Kai Tak Motor Bus Company. The Government is granting a concession for three years, and it is likely that a further extension will be given, provided that the services are satisfactory.

All the buses will in future be equipped with drip tins, and the damage done to roads by oil dripping from the buses will then be remedied.

The new scheme was decided upon, following a report made by a committee chosen to examine the question of the Kowloon motor bus services. The committee comprised Messrs. E. W. Carpenter and S. Handley Pegg (P.W.D.); P. J. Woodhouse (Police); B. Wylie and J. M. Alves (K.R.A.); and E. W. Tape.

SPRING-CLEANING.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

Easter is over and Lent is done with for another year. The "old man" has been put off with all its adjacent weaknesses, and we have burst forth, with the buds of Spring, into yet another beginning. The Spring-cleaning of the year should have been done, our house swept and garnished, but we must see to it that the last state of it is not worse than the first.

In spite of Lent being out of fashion, as the Income Tax has left us little to give up, it cannot be denied that most of us are better for a thorough overhauling every year. We get so confirmed in our opinions that it is well to uproot them each Spring and plant more reasonable ones in their stead.

Looking at the general condition of this Colony many characteristics of the "Old Adam" leap to mind and it is impossible to mention more than one or two of the most flagrant. It would be a paying proposition, for instance, if the Government followed the lead of some of our home schools who exact a fine of sixpence for the commission of a certain deadly sin, namely that of Grumbling!

There is seldom a day or hour in which either personal grievances or the woes of the Colony are not discussed, or made the subject of "Letters to the Editor." We all know that it has been a trying year but Jeremiah's lamentations did not make him a happier man. During the strike there was excuse, but when there is little or none the voice of the Lamentor is always loudest. It is either "Too hot or too cold, too dry for the garden or too damp for one's clothes, too wet for games or too 'hard going' for hunting, too crowded at Happy Valley or too poor an attendance at Faulling, too small a dinner but too large a bill, too loud a band or too soft a gramophone, too crowded a beach but too few acquaintances in the water," and a hundred other "grouches" that make up one's general conversation.

If then we had taken Lent a trifle seriously and Spring-cleaned our minds of such garbage instead of paying a "Wails and Strays" subscription to give us the self-satisfaction of the Pharisee, Easter might have meant a little more to us than a time of picnics and mangoe-skins. But perhaps it is thought there would be no joy in life if one could not have a good grumble on occasion! If we did not grumble we might feel we were in Church or Heaven and, judging from appearances, there are few who hanker after either place.

However, "In the Spring," they say, "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of Love." Let us follow his example. Spring is upon us; Summer is near at hand. Let us see to it that our thoughts are as gaily decked as our outer selves will be in fresh white flannels and the brightest fashions of the year.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the Auctioneering and Broking Co.'s auction rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, by order of the mortgagee, disposed of a leasehold property situated at Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, Hollywood Road.

The upset price was \$50,000 and the property was knocked down after one bid for \$52,000.

Another leasehold property, having an area of 500 square feet, situated at No. 137, Queen's Road, Central, was also to have been put up for auction by order of the mortgagee, but its sale was postponed for a week.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND PEKING.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCO INFLUENCE IN FAR EAST.

PARIS, April 9th.

Mgr. Fabregues, Coadjutor Bishop of Peking, interviewed by the *Gaulois* declared he came to France to make opinion more interested in the development of French influence in the Far East, and intended to found at Peking two high instruction colleges for Chinese society, and a youth and apprenticeship school, which plan was approved by the Holy See.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL CRISIS?

MINE OWNERS' PROPOSALS TO BE REJECTED.

LONDON, April 8th.

It is understood that the Executive of the Miners' Federation has decided to reject the coal-owners' proposals, and also recommend a special conference of the miners' delegates to-morrow, to refuse the suggestions of district settlements and wage reductions.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

COUNCIL OF MODERATION.

REUTER, April 8th.

There has been some development of the coal situation to-day.

As a preliminary to the national conference of Miners' Delegates which is to be held to-morrow, the Executive of the Miners' Federation met the Industrial Committee of the Trade Union Congress in which all trades unions are represented. There was much frank discussion at this meeting. Although the committee of the Trades Union Congress is merely advisory, it must necessarily have a considerable influence on the attitude of the miners. It was, therefore, not without significance that the Committee of the Trades Union Congress counselled the Miners' Executive against any precipitate or speculative action. It emphasised that the rejection of the Coal Commission's report or a mere desire to pick and choose what should be accepted and what should be rejected, would only tend to prejudice the miners' case in public opinion.

The Miners' Executive, upon leaving the Trades Union Congress committee, considered, at their officers the policy to adopt. It was afterwards announced by Mr. Cook the General Secretary, that the Executive had reached a decision which would be communicated to the Miners' National Conference to-morrow. The nature of this decision was not stated. Well-informed Labour correspondents, however, understand that the Executive is proceeding with caution and will give a lead to the Miners' Conference which will leave the door as wide open as possible.

The issues before the Conference will be wages and re-organisation. The coal-owners' proposals on these matters are stated to be indefinite and lacking in clearness and there are substantial grounds for believing that the Executive will recommend to the Miners' Conference that more definite and precise interpretation of these proposals shall first be sought.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STAND AGAINST WAGE REDUCTIONS.

LONDON, April 8th.

The National Delegate Conference of Miners privately discussed in London to-day the proposals of the coal-owners arising from the coal report. The Executive recommended the rejection of the proposals and a firm stand against district agreements, or reductions in wages.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE.

LATER.

The Miners' executive have invited the owners to meet them immediately to continue negotiations.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

RAPIDLY FALLING TOWARDS ONE MILLION MARK.

LONDON, April 8th.

The number of unemployed is rapidly falling towards the one million mark. The latest weekly return, records a further decline of 23,754. The actual total is now 1,013,800.

MARITIME CONFERENCE.

CONVENTION REGARDING STATE-OWNED SHIPS.

BRUSSELS, April 8th.

The International Maritime Conference has concluded with a Convention respecting State-owned ships. All the delegates were agreed that such vessels, and even warships, should be subject to the same obligations and responsibilities as privately owned ships; but the Convention provides that warships and also "public" vessels will be immune from arrest. Actions against them can only be brought before the Courts of the State concerned.

Sir Leslie Scott carried a vital point that all vessels in war time, even merchantmen, shall be immune from arrest in order to avert the possibility of vessels being detained in neutral ports on the pretext of legal actions based on flimsy grounds.

THE SPANISH FLIGHT.

MADRID-MANILA FLYERS REACH CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 8th.

The Spanish aviators who are flying to Manila have arrived here.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH DEBTS.

THE SCHEME FOR PATRIOTIC VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Paris, April 8th.

The Finance Ministry announces the formation of the National Committee under the presidency of General Joffre. M. Doumergue has donated 50,000 francs and M. Raoul Petet 10,000.

[A previous message said:—The newspapers publish the details of a scheme which the Government is said to be considering for a national appeal for patriotic voluntary subscriptions to pay off France's debts. The nucleus of the movement will be a so-called Committee of National Propaganda, presided over by one of France's heroes whose name is synonymous with victory. The Committee which is to be non-party would appeal for countrywide voluntary subscriptions. *Le Journal* says the financial ball is to be set rolling by the Government themselves, and every penny of the proceeds is to be devoted to paying off France's debt as early as possible.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI. ASSAILANT "GUIDED BY SUPERNATURAL FORCE."

ROME, April 8th.

The Hon. Violet Gibson, who shot at Signor Mussolini, was yesterday taken handcuffed to a woman's prison.

Interrogated, she declared she had lived in Rome for two years, with short intervals, and had never seen Signor Mussolini before yesterday, when, considering herself guided by a supernatural force, she accomplished what she believed to be a lofty mission entrusted to her.

This statement is contradicted by an army doctor, named Tavani, with whom the arrested woman will accordingly be confronted. Dr. Tavani declares that on March 28th, which was the anniversary of Fascism, he saw a white-haired, elderly woman resembling the Hon. Violet Gibson, try to approach Signor Mussolini who was addressing a crowd. She was holding a bouquet in her left hand, while her right hand was concealed in her pocket. Dr. Tavani says he prevented her from approaching nearer.

ENTHUSIASM AT FIMICINO.

FIMICINO, April 8th.

There were indescribable scenes of enthusiasm this morning on the arrival of Signor Mussolini to embark for Tripoli. Salvoes were fired and the ships blew their sirens. There were cries everywhere of "Viva Mussolini." The populace was so excited that the Carabinieri with much difficulty protected the Premier from his ardent admirers. Bugles rang out as Signor Mussolini boarded the *Cavour*, whose decks, masts and rigging were lined by cheering sailors.

A message to the Premier from Signor Cremonesi, Commissioner of Rome, congratulating him on his escape, says:—"The people of Rome will follow you in their thoughts and hearts on your voyage, pointing out to Italy the road to future greatness."

M. MALVY RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO "SCENE" IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, April 8th.

M. Malvy, the Minister for the Interior has resigned for reasons of ill-health.

LATER.

Speculation is active as to the reasons for M. Malvy's resignation, which, it is now ascertained, was not occasioned by ill-health. The reasons are contained in a letter of resignation, which has not yet been published.

THE REASON WHY.

LATER.

M. Malvy, announcing his resignation, said the attacks made on him were of such a nature as to weaken the support which M. Briand had a right to expect of him. Moreover, he was precluded from replying suitably to these as long as he held the portfolio.

[It will be remembered that M. Malvy's inclusion in the present Cabinet was strongly objected to by certain Deputies, who accused him of ordering the death of some deserting soldiers during the war, these having been led (it was contended) to refuse duty by M. Malvy's "defeatist" attitude. There were sensational scenes in the Chamber on its re-assembly after the formation of the present Briand Cabinet.]

INDIAN RIOTING.

MORE CASUALTIES IN CALCUTTA OUTBREAK.

CALCUTTA, April 8th.

Four persons have been killed and ten wounded in a recrudescence of the rioting between Hindus and Muslims.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OIL POLLUTION PROBLEM.

CONFERENCE OF MARITIME NATIONS TO BE CALLED.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Government has called a conference of maritime powers for June 8th, for the purpose of dealing with the problems of oil pollution through an international agreement.

Twelve countries have been invited, including Great Britain and Japan.

AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

FIVE KILLED IN EXPLOSION ON OIL TANKER.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

An explosion occurred in a Standard Oil tanker while 200 men were repairing the vessel in drydock. At least five were killed and 47 injured.

MANY MISSING IN SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8th.

The authorities are attempting to determine the casualties in a series of explosions yesterday aboard three vessels at Mississippi. First reports indicated that there were over twenty fatalities in addition to the explosion on the oil tanker already mentioned. The explosion caused a collision between the Dutch steamer *Silvanus* and the tanker *Thomas W. Wheeler*.

Thirty-five out of the *Silvanus*'s crew of fifty are reported missing. After drifting away for eleven miles the *Silvanus* sank.

AMERICAN OIL BLAZE.

COMPANY'S PLANT ABANDONED TO FLAMES.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

A message from San Luis Obispo, California, says that the Union Oil Company's plant, containing six million barrels of crude oil, was abandoned to the flames early in the morning when the four underground reservoirs, to which the blaze had been confined yesterday, boiled over. The burning oil overflowed the dykes which had been hastily constructed, and two other reservoirs and numerous surface tanks were rapidly ignited.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

LATER.

A message from Anaheim, California, says that lightning struck two of the Union Company's tanks here, aggregating a million and a half barrels, and now they are ablaze.

SECRET STILL.

DISCOVERED IN HOLLOW TREE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8th.

Government agents have seized a giant redwood tree in the mountains, near Dyerville, North California, for violation of the prohibition law.

The tree is 24 feet in diameter and a hollow chamber was found in the base, concealing fifty gallons of alcohol. A still was running in full blast, using kerosene fuel, the fumes being conveyed upward through a flue disappearing in the foliage. Entrance to the chamber was hidden by means of a strip of camouflaged canvas.

The tree now bears a notice informing the public it is in the hands of the law.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

LAST YEAR'S PROFITS \$115,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

Every Ford car manufactured brings in 20 profits to Mr. Henry Ford and his wife and son, who own the stock of the Ford Motor Company, according to figures published yesterday showing that the Company's profits for last year totalled \$115,000,000. The Company was started in 1903, with a capital of \$28,000.

GOLDEN RULE.

PRESIDENT & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

In laying the corner stone of the new home of the National Press Club, President Coolidge emphasised the responsibilities of the press in furthering the Government's efforts to maintain harmonious international relations. He urged the observance of the golden rule in things published about foreign countries and declared that the Government had taken a step in favour of adhering to the World Court because that was the most practical method of exercising its influence and establishing the principle of adjusting international disputes not by force but by reason.

The President appealed for better understanding among the peoples in the interests of peace and asserted that America was seeking by what at present appears to be the only practicable method to promote the international limitation of armaments. But while there was enmity in the hearts of different peoples it was useless to expect disarmament. He concluded by urging that publications should be actuated by reverence and religion, declaring that American institutions rested on that foundation and that the press must minister to that spirit.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM LAW.

MEXICO CITY, April 8th.

The Petroleum Law is published in an official Gazette, and is immediately effective.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

(Continued from page 4.)

THE FIRST NECESSARY SIGN.

At the beginning of an effort to promote international and inter-racial understanding, friendship and co-operation in Shanghai, it is most important that we give due recognition to the two fundamental principle to which we have just alluded. If we do not accept them or if, after accepting them, we fail to put them into effect, we can hardly hope for success. On the other hand, if we not only accept them but also carry them out in actual life—individual, city, national or international—then we can never fail. Are we determined to accord one another equality and fully to respect one another's sovereign rights? An affirmative and definite answer to these questions and the earliest possible action on them will, we are sure, go a long way to clear up misunderstandings and to cement cordial relations.

We wish to make two more observations. We deem it important to point out that the outstanding problems in Shanghai are no longer local in character, but they have assumed a national and even an international importance. It is not enough for us merely to try to patch up things locally. We must give due regard to the fact that our problems in Shanghai are an important part in a nation-wide movement for the abrogation of the unequal treaties. This, therefore, necessitates a different treatment from that which a mere local problem would require. At the same time, locally we must take the initiative in stating our own convictions in regard to different problems and to "start the ball rolling," so to speak. We should not wait for a settlement to come from outside; nor should we, by waiting, allow things to drift dangerously as they have been drifting. In brief it is most important for us, through the combination of local initiative and concerted action on a national and international scale, to provide the earliest and most satisfactory settlement of our outstanding problems. Further drifting or procrastination will surely plunge us into greater dangers and difficulties.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER.

Last year, in connection with the tragic event of May 30th, we were accused of being the most easily excited race in the world to riot and violence. Is there any truth in this charge? In spite of this sweeping accusation we still hold the generally accepted belief that we have always been one of the most peace-loving peoples of the world. Of course there is a limit to our love of peace, and, speaking frankly, we do not care to have it "at any price." But, we do want to preserve it in Shanghai and elsewhere as long as the principles of racial equality and sovereign rights are upheld and followed. We are confident that our people have ample capacities for peaceful and helpful relationships with the foreign residents in our country. This should, of course, be on a reciprocal basis.

We are all fully aware, we presume, of the exceedingly tense situation in Shanghai and in other treaty ports at this hour. It is no exaggeration to say that spontaneous combustion is apt to take place at the slightest provocation which may quickly lead to a worse conflagration than that of last year. For our respective and common interests we must by all means prevent it. Can we do it by merely passing resolutions? Our firm conviction is that we have long passed the stage of resolutions and that the situation is pressing upon us for almost immediate action—wholehearted action which will satisfy. We fully appreciate that certain measures are beyond the powers of the Shanghai Municipal Council to undertake. Even in these, however, the Council should express its own desires in sincere and definite language. At the same time, we see plainly some lines of important improvement which the Shanghai Municipal Council has full authority to introduce at any time. Truly, "action speaketh louder than words." Early action on some important measures is absolutely needed to support profers of good-will and friendship.

Has the world's history taught us any lesson in internationalism and inter-racialism? It would be strange indeed if in this period of profound readjustments in international and inter-racial attitudes and relationships all over the world, we in Shanghai should not be involved in the necessity of revising the conditions of our corporate life in this community. Have we not learned this from our sad experience of last year? May we, in our international and inter-racial relations in Shanghai and in other parts of China, quickly and sincerely join hands, laying down, first, the foundation-stone of racial equality and sovereign rights and, then, on this foundation, erecting the superstructure of understanding, friendship and co-operation? This is the way, we believe, to build our relations which will not only endure but also prove mutually beneficial and helpful. May we resolve for early action?

Mr. P. W. Massey, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, proposed a toast to the good government and prosperity of Shanghai. *N. C. Daily News*.

LAUNCH OF NEW GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

VESSEL.

"NO. 4 POLICE."

On Thursday afternoon last Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. launched from their shipbuilding yard a new Government vessel known as No. 4 Police intended for special patrol duty in the vicinity of the Colony.

The vessel was suitably decorated and the interesting ceremony of christening was bravely performed by little Miss King who has not yet attained her fifth year of age.

On the given signal the boat started down the ways and in a few brief moments gracefully took the water, amid a fusillade of crackers and much cheering.

Amongst those present at the happy gathering may be mentioned:—Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King and daughter, Mr. D. Burlingham, Mr. C. G. Purdus, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. V. Booth, Mr. J. Jack.

After the ceremony the party retired to the Offices of the Company where light refreshments were served and many expressions of good wishes and good feelings made for the general welfare of the boat and her constructors.

Mr. MENDHAM said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the firm of W. S. Bailey & Co. it is my pleasant duty to thank you all for coming here this afternoon to help us out with the ceremony of launching the first of a new class of vessel that is to be occupied by our Government in the interests of the Colony.

In particular we specially wish to thank the little lady here who has so bravely performed perhaps the most important part of that ceremony, by christening the ship with her own fair hands.

That the boat has been successfully floated is a gratifying accomplishment, because it represents the first step in her career, and as all first steps, which are a well-known French idiom tells us are the hardest, we may take it, that all those to follow, will be easier overcome.

It is therefore only fitting that some mark of appreciation should accompany our thanks, and it is with much pleasure that we ask our little helper to accept a small token of regard for her labours which will always remind her of the pleasant ordeal of christening her first ship.

Another pleasant duty the occasion affords is an opportunity to thank the staff of W. S. Bailey & Co., who have been responsible for the design and construction of the vessel and who without exception, have given their best to make her a success.

In addition to the efforts of our staff we have received considerable assistance from the Government Marine Surveyors Office in the persons of Mr. Hall and Mr. Taylor, both of whom have taken a keen interest in all the details.

I make no apology for the absence of our Chief, Mr. W. S. Bailey, who, as you are aware is much better occupied with the more interesting position of being homeward bound on a visit to the Old Country.

With these few words, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to drink to the success of the new vessel No. 4 Police and wish her a long life of hard work in accomplishment of the purpose, for which she has been created.

The Hon. Mr. Wolfe (Captain-Superintendent of Police) in replying on behalf of the guest said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Mendham and Mr. Goodwin, it is with much pleasure that I rise to respond to the welcome accorded to us by W. S. Bailey & Co. on the occasion of the launching of our new vessel No. 4 Police.

In watching the proceedings this afternoon, with the experience of similar events, I was very much struck with the organisation and smooth working of the whole ceremony, the performance of which as all of us are aware is always a difficult and anxious task. I must say that I have never seen it done better and I heartily congratulate the builders on the success of the launch and on the excellent vessel they have produced for the Police Service of Hongkong. There is every reason to believe that the larger type of boat we have now embarked on will live up to our expectations and as time goes on others like her will, we hope, follow later to fill the gap in Messrs. W. S. Bailey's yard the No. 4 Police has just produced.

Mr. King suitably responded on behalf of his daughter, and said that like his friend Mr. Wolfe he also had been greatly impressed with the whole ceremony and the order of its arrangement. The stately manner in which the new vessel left the ways and entered the water could only fill one with admiration and confidence in the good firm who were responsible for her making.

Mr. MENDHAM returned thanks for all the kind remarks extended to his firm and its officers. "While we appreciate," he said, "that the proceedings you have witnessed this afternoon must necessarily appear to the lay mind easy and simple in their order, it would only be fair to ourselves to say that behind the apparent ease and simplicity there are always on the part of feelings of deep concern, and occasions of those responsible on these occasions disclosing no trade secret when I tell you that myself and my officers experienced a natural sense of deep relief when the good ship was seen safely afloat and free from the many chances of mishap that lurk behind a launching ceremony." The proceedings then terminated.

"SHORT CUT TO POST OFFICE."

"AROUND CHURCH TO FIND STEEPLE."

POSTMAN'S CURIOUS IDEA OF DISTANCE.

REPORTED TO P.M.G. FOR NOT KNOWING SHORTEST ROUTE.

"I suppose if you had to go to Wanchai you would go up the Peak and down again?" These words were addressed by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to a Chinese postman whose curious idea as to the best way of getting to the General Post Office from his home in Queen's Road West, and, *vice versa*, was brought to light during the hearing of an alleged case of intimidation at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

This man, apparently, has hitherto adopted the method of walking "around the church to find the steeple." According to his statement to the Magistrate he has been in the habit of making an entirely unnecessary and long detour from the direct route in order to go to his work, and in consequence of this His Worship ordered-General for not knowing the shortest way from one point to another. He was also ordered to pay the defendants in the case in which he figured compensation for malicious prosecution, or go to prison for one month with hard labour.

The Chinese postman in question was the complainant in a case in which he alleged that two Chinese (and others not in custody) had intimidated him.

Detective Sub-Inspector Dorling prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

His evidence regarding the intimidation was to the effect that on March 24th he entered a shop at No. 80, Queen's Road West, in order to get to where he lived on the first floor of the same building. He was in uniform at the time and the two defendants, and another Chinese whom complainant knew were sitting in the shop. He alleged that the Chinese whom he knew told him that if he wished to continue to work at the Post Office he would have to pay them \$50. The two defendants, complainant admitted, did not speak to him. He refused to pay, stating that he only received \$17 a month wages. The following day the man he knew, the defendants and other men, who asked him to go to a tea-house with them, and while he was arguing with them a Chinese detective appeared and the two defendants were detained.

HILLS INSTEAD OF LEVEL.

Mr. Lindsell asked complainant a number of questions as to the route he took to reach the Post Office from his home in Queen's Road West, and the way he generally went home from work.

In reply complainant stuck to his statement that going to the Post Office he always went up Hollywood Road and down Lynhurst Terrace to get there and to go home he did *vice versa*.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that his most direct, quickest and shortest route would surely be to proceed along Queen Road, which was level ground instead of choosing the hills, and again asked complainant if he was sure he always took the route he mentioned, to which query, an answer in the affirmative was given.

UP PEAK FOR WANCHAI.

Mr. Lindsell: You mean to say you always chose to go up one hill and down the other in preference to using the level?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lindsell: Then you are a fool. I suppose if you had to go to Wanchai you would go up the Peak and down again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lindsell added: And then people complain of the delivery of their letters from the Post Office.

Another witness called for the prosecution, said he was a correspondence clerk, but when asked by whom he was employed, replied that he was on his own.

Mr. Lindsell: Then how can you be a correspondence clerk?

Witness: I get correspondence from abroad. (Laughter.)

ANOTHER VERSION.

The Chinese whom the defendant had referred to as demanding \$50 from him, called for the defence said that when complainant arrived at the shop in Queen's Road West, some water from a bucket happened to splash him and he got annoyed and a quarrel and struggle ensued. During this struggle witness had his finger injured and claimed compensation from complainant for the damage done. He never intimidated him and did not demand money for anything else but compensation.

TO BE REPORTED.

Mr. Lindsell, after discharging the two defendants, instructed Sub-Inspector Dorling to report the Chinese postman to the Postmaster-General, not only for bringing false charges against people, but also for not knowing the shortest way from one point to another.

Mr. Lindsell added to the complainant: I say your story from one end to the other is one tissue of lies.

COMPENSATION AWARDED.

Mr. d'Almada raised the question of compensation from complainant to defendants in view of malicious prosecution. Mr. Lindsell (to the postman): I call on you to show a case why you should not be called upon to pay compensation to these two defendants for malicious prosecution.

Complainant had nothing to say but "No."

Mr. Lindsell then ordered him to pay \$25 compensation to each of the two defendants, or, in default, committed him to prison for one month with hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The following games are down for decision to-day:—

H.K.F.A. CHALLENGE SHIELDS—FINALS.

Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

East Surreys Reserves v. Club de Recreo Reserves, Hongkong F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Perman. Linemen: Messrs. Fernie and McIvor.

Senior.

Kick-off at 4.30 p.m.

East Surreys v. Kowloon, Hongkong F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Atkinson. Linemen: Messrs. Smith, R.A., and Moffett.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. "C".

Kick-off at 3 p.m.

South China "C" v. St. Joseph's Boarders, Sunkooop "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Gilmour.

In view of the Shield finals there will be no senior league games to-day. By their win over the Club de Recreo Reserves on Monday last, South China "A" win the Division II. "A" championship, with 20 points, Kowloon Reserves being runners-up with 13 points.

The shield finalists to-day are also running together in the league for the championship, Kowloon having the advantage of a point but they have the harder game to play.

These teams also met in the final of the Shield competition two seasons ago when, after playing a goalless draw, the East Surreys won the replay by three goals to one.

To-day, the game should be well contested and will be of ninety minutes duration, extra time being played if necessary.

Kowloon are the present holders of the Senior Shield.

Simms would be much better if the middle line against the East Surreys attack, which is always dangerous. Mitchell will make his first appearance for the Surreys since his injury received at Sookunpoo six weeks ago. The result is very open, but the East Surreys appear to have the stronger attack. Should Wheeler be unfit to turn out for Kowloon, the game will probably end in favour of the military team.

In the junior competition it appears to be a walk-over for East Surreys Reserves as they have beaten the Recreo Reserves by 6-0 and 7-1 in the league games. Although the Recreo are the wooden spoonists of the Division II. "A" they are expected to give the East Surreys a good run to-day.

The senior league games are put back another week owing to the Shield finals.

In the Junior "B" division, South China meet the St. Joseph's Boarders in their postponed fixtures. A win for South China "C" will make them division champions for the season.

H.K.F.A. CHALLENGE SHIELDS.

The Senior Shield was presented to the Hongkong Football Club in 1897 by the Community. The Shield supplied a real want, for at that time there was neither Association nor League. This competition was run for many years by the Hongkong Football Club but in the season 1922-23 was handed over to the H.K.F.A.

The runners-up cup in the senior competition, was presented by the firm of S. J. Davis & Co. Since its inauguration the following are the list of winners of the senior competition:—

- 1897.—H.M.S. Centurion.
- 1898.—"G" Co., King's Own Rifles.
- 1899.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1900.—"G" Co., Royal Welch Fusiliers.
- 1901.—R.A. Siege Battery.
- 1902.—"T" Co., Royal Welch Fusiliers.
- 1903.—H.M.S. Glory.
- 1904.—H.M.S. Albion.
- 1905.—Royal West Kent.
- 1906.—H.M.S. Diadem.
- 1907.—R.A.
- 1908.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1909.—H.M.S. Bedford.
- 1910.—The Buffs.
- 1911.—Naval Dockyard.
- 1912.—K.O.Y.L.I.
- 1913.—Royal Engineers.
- 1914.—R.A.
- 1915.—Royal Engineers.
- 1916.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1917.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1918.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1919.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1920.—Hongkong Police.
- 1921.—H.M.S. Titania.
- 1922.—Hongkong F.C.
- 1923.—Kowloon F.C.
- 1924.—East Surreys.
- 1925.—Kowloon F.C.

The Junior competition was inaugurated in 1922, the Shield being provided by the H.K.F.A. The runners-up cup in the junior, was presented by Mr. R. J. Wilton.

- 1923.—The King's Regt.
- 1924.—H.M.S. Titania.
- 1925.—East Surreys.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

PORTUGUESE BEAT THE REST.

Several last minute changes in the team to represent the Colony in the last of the Interport series on the H.K.F.C. ground, found the Rest a beaten side when the final whistle sounded. Not one of the half back line chosen could turn out, and Mr. Hollands, the Association Secretary, had a busy afternoon in making up a representative side to meet a combined team chosen from the Interporters. Under the circumstances a good game was seen and after playing a first half blank, the Portuguese won by the odd goal in three after being a goal down. Hongkong opened in good style, but their forwards were out of shooting form. Clarke was early defending his charge from shots by Marcel and Colloco. Watson took the ball well down before he was forced to take a wild shot at goal. Guterres almost beat Clarke with a fast drive that kept low. Hongkong's inside forwards were slow in front of goal and failed to take advantage of good openings made by their defence. At the interval the score sheet was blank.

Early in the second half, Hongkong took the lead following a mix up in the goal-mouth. Allanson failed to clear a shot from King before Palford and Ip Kau dashed up and during the scramble the ball was pushed into the net. Portugal then set about their business in earnest and soon levelled up. A. A. Remedios sent in from a free kick, and again meeting the ball from a header by Wynne, sent in a hard drive which Clarke failed to clear, and the ball dropping near the goal line was sent into the net by Favacho. King was unlucky in having a well placed shot turned round the post by Allanson. Watson skinned the bar with Allanson out of position. Portugal took the lead following good play by Colloco, A. A. Remedios and Marcel. Fuertes putting the final touch on a combined effort giving Clarke no chance.

Being a goal down, the Rest went out to level up, King getting in a splendid shot which Allanson saved at the expense of a corner. Close on time Ip Kau had hard luck with a shot following a well timed pass by Watson. Fuertes and Marcel worked close in, but the latter's final effort just missed the crossbar. Final score: Portuguese, 2; Rest of Colony, 1.

The game was witnessed by a large crowd and Portugal deserved their win.

The teams:—Rest of Colony: T. E. Clarke; Wynne and Chan So; Brittain, Howard and Watson; Cornwall, Palford, Ip Kau, King and Bennett.

Portugal: Allanson; H. Favacho and Xavier; C. Remedios, A. A. Remedios and Favacho; Colloco, Fuertes, F. Favacho, Marcel and Guterres.

Referee: Mr. Baldwin; Linemen, Messrs. Gilmour and McIvor.

CRICKET.

According to Club fixtures cards, there is only one Cricket match down for decision to-day that being the one at the Craigengower Cricket Club.

This match, which is between the "Club" and the "Rest" will bring to a close the C.C.C. cricket programme for this season, and there will be teams of twelve a side.

Following the match, a wind up cricket dinner is being held in the evening at the Club-house.

SUNDAY MATCH.

At the University ground, Pakulum, on Sunday, there will be an all-day match between Mr. A. A. Ramjahn's XI. and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. This match is a postponed one from a fortnight ago, when rain prevented it from being played.

YACHTING.

According to the programme of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club there is no racing to-day, but to-morrow has been set aside for re-sail or other race if necessary for the Cruisers.

There is only one more Saturday for racing for the Racing Yachts, that being next week, while on April 24th, will see the closing cruise of the season and Ladies' Day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

An anti-cyclone has formed over North-east China. A trough of low pressure extends from the Eastern Sea to the East of Luzon.

Local forecast: South-east of variable winds; light to moderate, overcast, rain, fog.

LAW TENNIS.

CHAMPIONS EXTENDED.

MAJOR STEVENSON AGAIN.

A lively match was witnessed yesterday afternoon in the Open Doubles, when the holders, appearing for the first time, met Owen Hughes and Sewell. The match went to four sets and ended in a win for the Rumjahn by three sets to one. On the whole it was a nice game to watch.

Playing with confidence right through, the Rumjahn, as a pair, demonstrated that they had not lost their good combination by their belated appearance, and on the form yesterday, they can be considered one of the strongest pairs in the tournament.

The losers put up a splendid fight and, although they lost the first set easily, they retaliated by winning the second with as much ease, and seriously challenged their opponent's supremacy in the beginning of the third and at 3-1 in the fourth, in which a hard struggle was fought for the seventh game, deuce having to be called no less than seven times before the Rumjahn could claim it on their own services.

Owen Hughes was seen to advantage at the net, especially in the second set, which went to his side. He and Sewell completely surprising their opponents by their judicious all-round play. He "smashed" the way to secure the last two games. His height proved detrimental on few occasions, and he was hit by the ball no less than four times, once by his partner who was driving a sure winner. Sewell played the better base line game, and scored several forehand cross court placements.

A very even match was that between Hett and Grimbale and the Japanese Mawatari and Unotono. The former pair combined better and played steadier than their opponents. The results was a three sets to love win for Hett and Grimbale, but they were won after a prolonged struggle in each. Mawatari rather spoilt matters, for his side by erratic play.

Major Stevenson continued to add to his match winning career by defeating Armstrong in the second round of the Club Championship. So far he has not been tested by any local famous players. The first chance will be against Tottenham in the third round of the Open Singles when a good match should result. He is the type of briny player who although not impressive, is effective.

OPEN DOUBLES.—H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn beat H. Owen Hughes and G. W. Sewell, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; E. Grimbale and A. S. Hett beat K. Mawatari and H. Unotono.

CLUB SINGLES.—Major W. B. Stevenson beat H. J. Armstrong, 6-1, 8-6, 6-2.

The following matches will be played off to-day:—

OPEN SINGLES.—Col. Russell Brown v. Cheong Tack Wing.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—S. E. Green and D. S. Green (owe 15) v. J. R. Wood and E. R. Hallifax (rec. 2/8).

MIXED DOUBLES.—H. W. Fitzroy Williams and Mrs. Williams (rec. 4/8) v. H. Owen Hughes and Miss Chapple (owe 4/8).

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.

On account of the regrettable death of Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. A. D. Humphreys has withdrawn from the tournament. This affects the Tottenham-Humphreys combination in the Open Doubles, and a feeling of great disappointment prevails among tennis enthusiasts because as a pair they have been considered in the running for Championship Honours. Their withdrawal puts Hett and Grimbale in the third round.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

SETS NEW FASHION OF MEDIEVAL DRESS.

A Madrid message to a London paper last month said:

Within a few days the Queen of Spain will make public a decision greatly modifying the present fashion of short sleeves and low necks adopted in Court circles.

Following the request of the Pope, her Majesty has determined to adopt a rigorously moderate dress when attending High Mass. Her new gown will be made with high neck, long sleeves, and a long train similar to the costumes of Italian noblemen in the Middle Ages.

THEOSOPIHICAL SOCIETY.

"REINCARNATION: THE LIGHT ON LIFE'S DIFFICULTIES."

At a public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "Reincarnation: The Light on Life's Difficulties." Because of its inherent reasonableness the Doctrine of Reincarnation or Rebirth, which was always known in the East, and is believed in by the majority of the human race, he said, is now rapidly spreading all over the world. Reincarnation, must not be confused with the mythical teaching of the transmigration of human souls into animal bodies or plants, as Reincarnation distinctly implied that man is reborn only in human form. As we look around us, we find the world full of apparent injustice and needless suffering. Orthodox religious teaching fails to give man a rational explanation of the inequalities in life. On the one hand it is taught that God is a wise and loving Father, on the other that He allows pain and misery everywhere. Why is one child born with all natural gifts in helpful surroundings, another crippled or diseased, handicapped by evil influence, and untoward surroundings? Is it a matter of luck what one obtains at birth, or is it not perfectly reasonable to believe that only the body at birth is new, that the indwelling soul is an old one, bringing with it the character and capacities it has built during few or many previous lives in male and female bodies on earth, and that each soul is born into those surrounding and conditions which are needed to teach it the lesson it has next to learn.

The divine command is to become perfect as the Father in Heaven is perfect, and even when we are told that a further development will take place in heaven after death, it is not more reasonable to think that as we all have not yet learnt all the lessons which this earth can teach us, that we should return to earth till we have become perfect, a pillar in the temple of God, to go out no more?

It is the rediscovery of the truth of Reincarnation which makes life endurable, noble and rational, restoring Justice to God and power to man, proclaiming the essential and eternal divinity of man, which is being unfolded and ever more manifested in every son of man, through repeated lives of experience and probation on earth. Often people want to know why is it that one does not remember his past lives. There is an increasing number of those who can remember who have learnt to vibrate in direct harmony with the immortal self within the reincarnating Ego. In fact, we all remember, if not the details, the results, and this sublimated memory makes us what we are, our characters, aptitudes and capacities. It is, because we have each life a new brain, and physical memory is seated in the physical brain, that we as a rule do not remember the details, yet our consciences, so widely different in different people, bear witness to our past experiences.

Another question asked often is how is it that the population on earth daily increases. It does not. The total number of Egos remains in our days the same. We need only realize that any time the Egos in incarnation represent only a small fraction of all the Egos, and a sudden increase of Egos in the physical world is accompanied by a corresponding decrease of disembodied Egos in the after death state. Until one can definitely remember one's own past lives, reincarnation must be more or less a theory, but it is one that explains the facts of life, and makes of it a dignified and orderly process. No other hypothesis gives such a satisfactory answer to life's puzzles. The alternative is to regard God either as arbitrary or unjust, and man to be in the grip of a Fate over which he has no control. Reincarnation shows God to be a God of Love, and that the world and its inhabitants are undergoing a wisely planned and wisely directed process of growth. The Riddle of Love and Hate, the differences of race, creed, class, colour, being classes in life's school through which in various incarnations all have to pass sooner or later, all find their explanation in our previous lives on earth and the cause set going therein. The problems of education, of social and national life, of leadership, of attitude towards the younglings of humanity and penal reform, of right and wrong are equally illuminated by the knowledge of the Law of Rebirth, and give us that larger understanding, that greater patience and undying hope which make us at for the new age of Universal Brotherhood, which will be ushered in by the World Teacher, Who shall tread the earth ere long.

A SHANGHAI ROBBERY.

DOCTOR'S HOUSE RIFLED.

Dr. F. A. Robinson, the well-known Shanghai dentist, is the victim of one of the most audacious burglaries for some time, reports the Shanghai Times. A gang of thieves looted his house (45, Gordon Road) of practically everything in it that could be moved and did so in a systematic manner. Enough loot was stolen to fill a good sized furniture van and Dr. Robinson estimates his loss at not less than Tk. 5,000. The house had recently been closed and left in charge of a watchman, the valuables having been packed and the doors of the rooms fastened with strong locks.

There are strange circumstances attached to the robbery. Some time ago a Chinese policeman on point duty nearby, noticed the removal of furniture, etc., from the house and, it is said, subsequently asked the new watchman if his employer had authorized this. The watchman replied that he did not know as he was new to the job. He also did not see fit to report in any way regarding the doors and locks which he says he found forced when he took over.

HARBIN COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

UNEXPECTED MOVE BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

CONSULAR PROTEST.

HARBIN, April 1st.

General Chang Huan Haiang, Chief Administrator, suddenly dissolved the Municipal Assembly here at 12.30 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, and has decided to suspend the authority of the Assembly. The Consular Body immediately held an emergency meeting as a result of which it filed a strong protest with General Chang Huan Haiang yesterday, stating that the Chinese authorities' action meant tearing up the Anglo-Russian Agreement as well as a betrayal of the Chinese proclamation made in 1921 that China would respect the said Agreement. The reasons given by the Chinese authorities for their action are that the Chinese proclamation of 1921 was made subject to the stipulations contained in the Russo-Chinese Agreement, as well as in the Washington Conference, respecting the preservation of the administrative integrity of China.

Foreign public opinion here is that the Chinese authorities' action, depriving foreigners of their vested rights on the plea of the incomprehensible Russo-Chinese Agreement, is nothing but a violation of all international friendship and comity.

It is suggested that foreigners should suspend the payment of taxes and all other obligations to the Chinese authorities, if the Chinese authorities decline to recognize the foreign municipal authorities.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities are preparing to engage a number of foreign advisers, Russians, however, to be excluded, and that their action in dissolving the Council is chiefly meant as a blow at Soviet influence.

MANCHURI SEIZED AS WELL.

April 2nd.
The local Chinese authorities, following the taking over of the city assembly at Harbin, also have dispossessed the city assembly at Manchuli.—Eastern News agency.

COUNSEL'S CONSCIENCE.

WHY HE CAN DEFEND A GUILTY PRISONER.

Sir Herbert Stephen, Clerk of Assize of the Northern Circuit, speaking at University College, London, recently, said he was frequently asked how counsel could defend a prisoner whom he believed to be guilty. The question really did not arise. Counsel was not concerned as to whether the prisoner did the deed, but whether the jury were satisfied by the evidence that he had done it.

"If counsel," he added, "is silly enough to allow a prisoner to make a confession of guilt to him, I don't see what he can do except to say, 'All criminals are great liars; very likely what he has told is not true.'"

Of late years there has been a steadily increasing habit in cross-examination of asking highly argumentative questions for the purpose of getting argumentative answers. The wise witness would reply to the question usually beginning, "Do you suggest?" "I respectfully hear the suggestion you make; I have no comment to offer."

The duty of a judge was to conduct cases so that in something like seven out of ten there should be a conviction. "It has long been my opinion," he added, "that where the judge thinks on the evidence a conviction should ensue, he should take pains that the jury should come to that decision."

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong last night:—Empress of Australia, Hakoniki Maru, Talamba, Angers, President Van Buren, St. Albans, Kingman, Calchas, Tottori Maru, Tjikandi, Kokohy Maru, Leeanang, Olatki, Suigang, Jeypore, Tisarooca, Hawaii Maru, Fooksang, Vancloon, Kaitu Maru, Meriones, City of Peking, China Arrow, Ceylon Maru, Albert Sarraut, Asheville.



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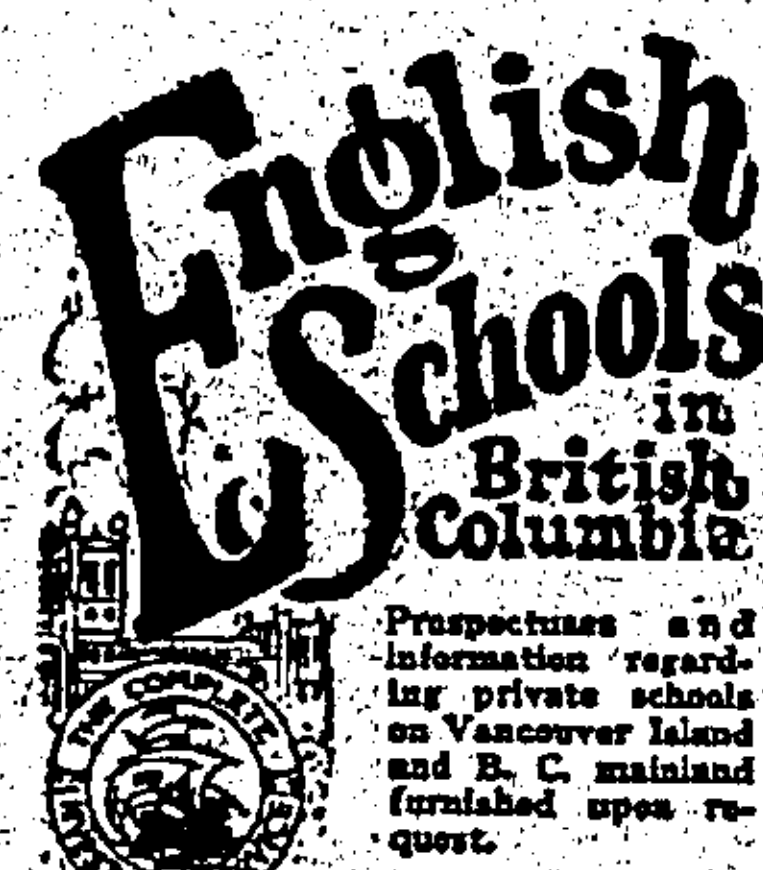


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(Continued at foot of next Column.)

phone call will cost.

(Continued on next Column.)

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.I.

A, HONGKONG

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

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S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 6th April, 1926
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 17th April, 1926
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 15th May
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 13th JulyAll Boats have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
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Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PERIM"	7,448	22nd May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles and London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,138	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TALAMBA"	8,500	14th Apr. 7 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"PERIM"	7,448	15th April	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	15th Apr. Noon	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th April	Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	20th April	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,992	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"PADU"	10,502	22nd May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,138	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	do.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,825	25th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"RANPURA"	16,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGHAI"	On 10th April	4 p.m.
SAIGON	"GAIHAI"	On 11th April	10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 13th April	8 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KANGSUNG"	On 13th April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 14th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 15th April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 16th April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"SHANGHAI"	On 16th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGHAI"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUSICHOW"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 20th April	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
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STEAMER	Due Hongkong on or about	Sailing hence on or about
CHANGE	In Port	23rd April
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CHANGE	16th June	22nd June
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M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 12th April
S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 12th May
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

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S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd April
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INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Wuhu	10th April
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Australia	10th April
JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Hakosaki Maru	10th April
EUROPE via NEGAPATNAM (Letters and Papers London 11th Mar.)	Tokyo	11th April
SHANGHAI	Soochow	12th April
SHANGHAI	Angers	12th April
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Fra. Van Buren	12th April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Fra. McKinley	12th April
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Yusen	12th April
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Fra. Pierce	12th April
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Mitsushima Maru	22nd April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Java via Batavia	Tjandji	Saturday, 10th, 8.30 A.M.
Amoy	King Yuen	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S.S.		
America & EUROPE via Victoria		
B.O.—due Victoria, B.O. 29th April		
EUROPE via SIBERIA (Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via SIBERIA" only)		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 9th May		
Fort Bayard		
Straits		
Hongkong		
Fort Bayard, Haiphong & Haiphong		
Saigon		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via SIBERIA (Letters and postcards specially superscribed "via SIBERIA" only)		
Amoy		
Manila		
Haiphong and Haiphong		
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th May		
Manila, Australia (except places North of Brisbane) & New Zealand via Sydney—due Sydney, about 1st May		
Amoy & Japan		
Shanghai		
Amoy		
Bandakan		
Shanghai & Japan		
Shanghai		
Straits & Calcutta		
Bangkok		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th May		
Japan		
Shanghai		
Wei Hsi Wei		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May		
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd May		
Japan		

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London—	April 9th, 1926
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/3 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3 1/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/4 1/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1575
Credit, 4 months' sight	1665
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	150 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	150 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	115
On Yokohama—	
On demand	108 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	90 1/2
On Batavia—	
On demand	nom.
On Haiphong—	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon—	
On demand	83 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	83.57
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	30 1/16
Bar Silver, per oz.	30 1/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$4,500,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$50,000,000

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WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1926. [35]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £23,000,000
Reserve Fund £24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £23,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Bank Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1926. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 86, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 69,887,283.54

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IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1926. [3]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malacca).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 5 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. O. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, March 26th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

8, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Reserves Frs. 11,150,000

Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES: Lyons, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shenchiku, Paichu, Tainan, Patao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aho, Pinnan, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PAKE'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres of the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Established 1812.

Authorized Capital £1,200,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,078,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND \$ 700,000

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.

With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BERNARD, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$80,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,780,000.00
RESERVE FUND 9,884,398.89

Head Office:—PEKING.

Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO., THE BANKING CORPORATION, THE TRAVELERS BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1894.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 150,000,000 (\$12,500,000)

Paid-up Capital 80,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,538,891

Special Reserves 22,690,000 (\$1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandong, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Rotterdam, Soerabaja, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. O. MAASSEN, Acting Manager.

LONDON SERVICE.

"REXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATBOOLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"TROLLUS" 18th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TEUCHER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MYNELAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"HYSON" 20th May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KEEMUN" 1st June Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"PHILOTEUS" 17th April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"TYNDAREUS" 18th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

"ATREUS" 31st May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATBOOLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"ANTENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"HECTOR" 14th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"BARBEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"PATBOOLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

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Butterfield & Swire, Agents.